

Washington Wants Top Bosnian Serbs Out

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Thursday that NATO was unlikely to agree to carry out any Bosnia peace agreement that left the current leadership of the Bosnian Serbs in office.

Mr. Christopher, in an interview with ABC television, made it clear that the United States was pushing for the removal from office of Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbs' political leader, and General Ratko Mladic, the military commander.

Both have been indicted for war crimes by an international tribunal in the Hague.

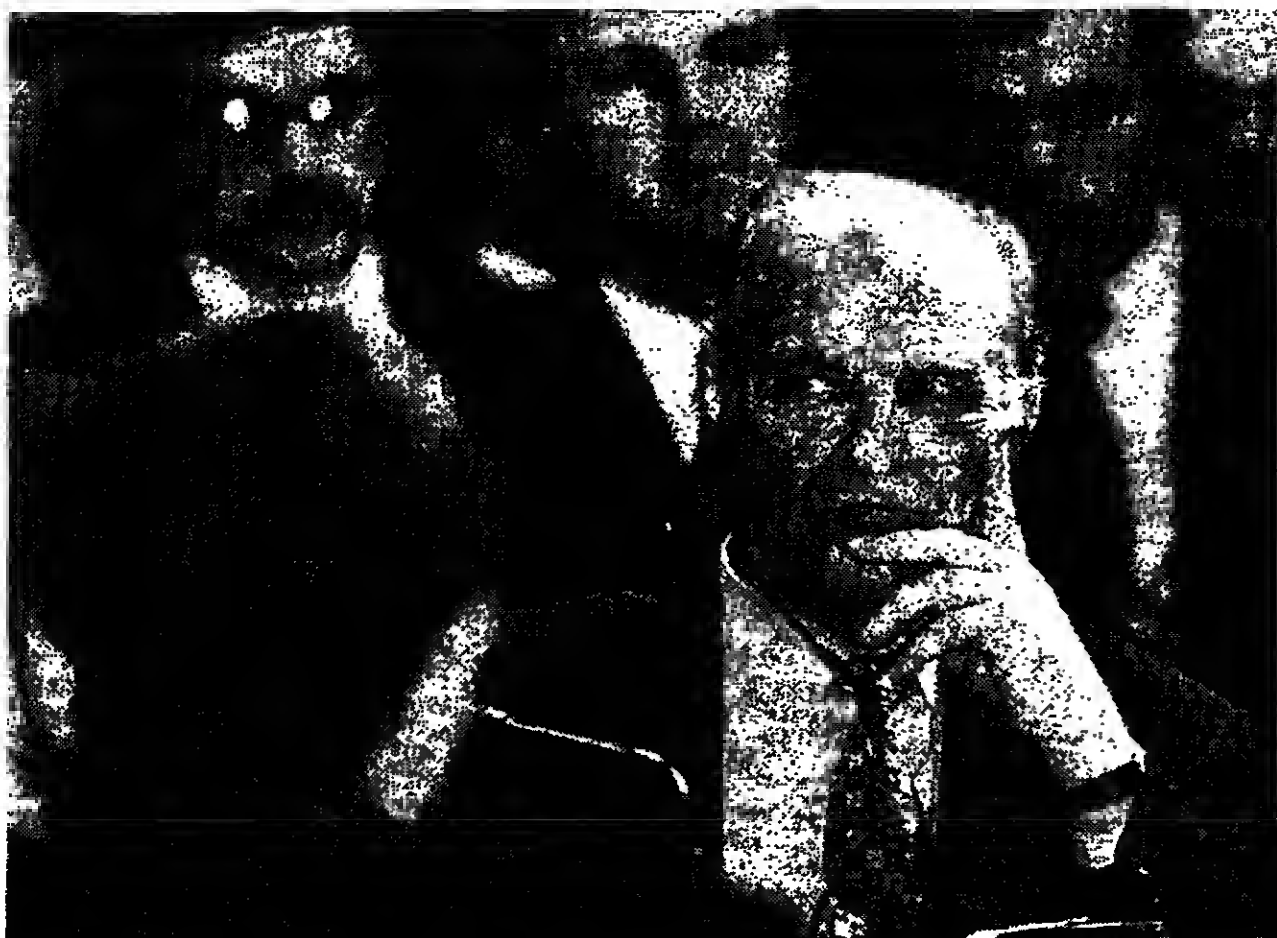
"We can't really expect that the forces of NATO would be there at the same time those individuals were in a position of power," Mr. Christopher said in the interview taped Wednesday night at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, outside Dayton, Ohio, where Bosnian peace talks had just begun.

"We think they have no place in this endeavor in the future," he added.

The Yugoslav news agency Beta reported Thursday that Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic would probably resign under the pressure from the United States.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, who is negotiating on a U.S.-brokered settlement to the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina with the Croatian and Bosnian leaders, was anxious to meet U.S. demands for their removal, said the agency, citing sources close to the Bosnian Serb leadership.

Senior leaders of the rebel Serbs in Bosnia made preparations for the replacement of the main leaders of the self-styled



President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia listening to Secretary of State Christopher at peace talks near Dayton, Ohio.

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U.S. Expels Daiwa Over Bond Scandal

Japanese Bank Faces Penalties Of Up to \$1 Billion for Cover-Up

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — In an action of unprecedented severity, federal bank regulators on Thursday ordered Daiwa Bank Ltd. to shut its U.S. operations as punishment for concealing losses in a \$1.1 billion bond-trading scandal.

Federal prosecutors also accused its executives of a criminal cover-up that could result in \$1 billion in fines.

The actions grew out of losses accumulated by a rogue trader in the Japanese bank's New York office during an 11-year period. Despite the bank's losses, no customers or depositors lost any money during that time, and Daiwa recently announced it was reorganizing its operations worldwide.

But what really aroused the wrath of the Federal Reserve Board, the New York State Superintendent of Banks, and the U.S. attorney, who filed the criminal charges, was that the bank's own loose controls, U.S. officials were angered that the bank permitted the trader to conceal its losses and that when he told the bank's senior executives and the Japanese Ministry of Finance of the violations, they waited more than two months to tell U.S. officials.

Banking lawyers and officials could recall no such sweeping retaliation aside from the case of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, which was closed in 1991 after widespread losses to depositors after booking nonexistent loans and deposits to inflate profits.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said that, over the years, other foreign banks have also been forced to close, but none of this size nor with such potentially huge criminal penalties.

The Osaka-based bank has 90 days to liquidate its U.S. operations in New York and 10 other states. This will proceed under the eye of the regulators, while Daiwa prepares to defend itself against criminal charges that senior bank officials and Daiwa's former New York manager, Masahiro Tsuda, falsified the bank's books and obstructed bank examiners in attempting to cover up the losses of the trader, Toshihide Iguchi. Mr. Iguchi has already pleaded guilty to fraud and embezzlement in losing \$1.1 billion.

Daiwa issued a statement calling the decision to file criminal charges "regrettable and unfortunate" and said it intended to defend itself. Daiwa said it had been "victimized" by its trader and had shielded his losses to protect its customers and the stability of the international banking system.

But there is nothing the bank can do to reverse the regulators' decision to close it down because it signed a consent order with federal authorities, who accused Daiwa of engaging "in a pattern of unsafe and unsound banking practices and violations of the law over an extended period of time that are most serious in nature."

The bank said it would open its books and records and cooperate with investigators, and at the same time it would reorganize by withdrawing to its home territory. "Our greatest strength lies in Japan and Asia," said its new president, Takashi Kaiho.

In Tokyo, the Finance Ministry urged Daiwa Bank to quickly make public a plan to improve the management practices that failed to prevent the trader from running up the \$1.1 billion in losses on unauthorized deals.

Government sources said the ministry was preparing to punish Daiwa over the scandal, which has sparked harsh criticism of the bank and the Japanese financial authorities.

Trade Dispute Over Chips Is On Horizon

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In the opening salvo of what could become a new trade dispute, the Japanese electronics Thursday called Thursday for the termination of the nearly 10-year-old semiconductor trade agreement between the United States and Japan.

The Electronics Industries Association of Japan said the agreement should be allowed to expire in July because it had achieved its purpose. Foreign chipmakers are now "firmly established" in the Japanese market, the association said, so government intervention is no longer warranted.

The U.S. semiconductor industry, however, believes the pact should be renewed.

The agreement does not expire until July 31, so the two governments have not yet seriously discussed whether it should be renewed. However, the U.S. government is expected to push for a renewal, while Tokyo is likely to argue that it should be allowed to expire.

The agreement, signed in 1986 and renewed in 1991, contains an "expectation" that American and other foreign companies would attain 20 percent of Japan's market for micro-electronic chips. That goal has been achieved: Foreign manufacturers held 22.9 percent of the market in the second quarter, according to the formula used by the U.S. government.

The pact, first signed when Ronald Reagan was president, became the model for the Clinton administration's so-called results-oriented approach to trade negotiations. In the automobile trade negotiations this year, Washington pushed for some numerical commitments while Japan resisted, resulting in a fuzzy agreement.

If the White House pushes for a renewal, it might leave itself open to the same charges that it is trying to "manage trade" that it was subjected to during the auto negotiations.

While the U.S. side has not decided what it will ask for in a new agreement, it is possible that it will not insist on a specific market-share figure. Washington might instead call for gradual progress in increasing market share for foreign companies. That might make an accord more palatable to Japan.

Norio Oga, chief of Sony and of the Japanese industry association, said Thursday that market conditions had "changed dramatically" since 1986, and that foreign chips had become "indispensable" in Japan.

Mr. Oga also said that many Japanese and American semiconductor companies were now working together, and that U.S. chipmakers had recovered their strength since 1986.

To some extent, U.S. semiconductor executives say they agree with Mr. Oga's remarks. Still, many say the agreement has been effective in lifting foreign companies' share of the Japanese market, and they want that trend to continue.

France Claims to Arrest Chief of Bomb Campaign

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — French authorities said Thursday that they had arrested an Algerian ringleader of the Islamic fundamentalist group behind a wave of terrorist bombings that began last summer. They also said the police had seized a bomb that they asserted the group was going to plant in a marketplace in the northern city of Lille.

The police identified the suspect as Boualem Bensaid, a 28-year-old Algerian student who they said came to France several months ago to coordinate the activities of Algerian terrorist cells based in Lille, Lyon, Marseille, and Paris.

They also arrested 14 other suspects and seized machine guns, grenades, computers

and a gas canister filled with explosives, nails and pieces of metal. The canister was the same design used in earlier bombs that the authorities say the Armed Islamic Group set off to put pressure on France to halt all economic and political support for the military-backed government in Algeria.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré identified four of those arrested as either Algerian or Algerian-born French men, ranging in age from 25 to 35 and living in a heavily Muslim suburb of Lille. He said that the police operation had produced more evidence on organized logistical and financial support from abroad for Islamic terrorist operations here.

"The threat remains, more attacks can take place," he warned, calling on the French to show "vigilance and sang-froid."

Algeria's bloody civil war has begun to spread to France through its population of 5 million Muslims, the police say. Seven people have been killed and 180 have been wounded in the attacks that began with the bombing of a commuter train in Paris on July 25, which the Armed Islamic Group later acknowledged as its responsibility.

Mr. Bensaid, the latest suspected organizer of the bombings here, was arrested Wednesday night on the Avenue de Versailles in the 16th arrondissement of Paris by police who had been following him for several days, Mr. Debré said.

He described the Algerian as "one of the pivotal figures in this criminal enterprise," and said the student had been in contact with Khalid Kelkal, a 24-year-old Algerian-born youth from a suburb of Lyon who had

been the main suspect in the wave of bombings until the police killed him and captured two suspected accomplices in September.

More terrorist attacks followed, including one that wounded 29 people on another Paris commuter train on Oct. 17. The government has thrown 35,000 police and soldiers into a nationwide security operation to track down those behind the bombings.

Mr. Bensaid was captured as he was giving orders over the telephone to three suspected accomplices in Lille, according to the French newspaper Le Monde.

When the police raided an apartment there, they said they found the bomb in it, days before the suspected terrorists planned to set it off with an alarm-clock timing device in the largest public marketplace in the city.

AGENDA

PAGE TWO
Israeli Soldiers Also Cry

ASIA
Inquiry Over Roh Fund

EUROPE
Lubbers Holds NATO Lead

Sponsored Section
Top MBA's for Europe

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 41.91	Up 0.31%
4808.59	124.08

The Dollar	There's more	previous close
New York	1.433	1.4175
DM	1.578	1.5785
Pound	104.025	103.25
Yen	4.9075	4.9065

Politician Dies In Bogotá Attack

BOGOTA (AP) — Gunmen ambushed a prominent politician Thursday in northern Bogotá, killing him and wounding one of his bodyguards.

Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, a former senator, presidential candidate and ambassador to Washington, died of his wounds during surgery, said General Luis Ernesto Giliert, commander of the Bogotá police.

Mr. Gómez, 76, unsuccessfully ran for president several times, the last time in 1990, and is a leading figure of the opposition Conservative Party. His father, Laureano, was president in the 1950s.

Radio news bulletins said two assailants shot Mr. Gómez, hitting him at least three times and wounding a policeman who was his bodyguard, before escaping on a motorcycle. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.



DEATH IN FLORIDA — Miami police officers looking at an unidentified man who was killed by the police Thursday while holding 13 children hostage in a school bus in Miami Beach. The hostages were unharmed.

An Old Heresy Finds a Receptive Audience in the Catholic Church

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

ROME — For the Roman Catholic Church, it used to be relatively simple: God spoke to humankind through the mouths of the prophets, of Jesus and the apostles. It's all written down right there in the Bible.

The idea that God's word passed through the mouths of others — Mohammed's, for instance — or through the sacred texts of other religions outside the Judeo-Christian sphere, was unthinkable.

Until now.

An influential Jesuit journal has proposed that God may have spoken through

books as diverse as the Muslim Koran, the Hindu Vedas and Bhagavad-Gita and the sacred texts of China's Taoism and Japan's Shintoism.

The article suggests that such writings represent not mere literature or philosophy, but rather "revelation" — God speaking through man.

The article, a subtle theological argument published in Rome in the latest issue of La Civiltà Cattolica, consciously seeks to enhance the Catholic Church's efforts to find points in common with non-Christian religions. It also grapples with the evident fervor and spirituality of non-Christian religions and their texts.

In his travels to places where Christians are in a minority, Pope John Paul II has

gone out of his way to speak respectfully of other traditions, occasionally even quoting their sacred writings. Nine years ago, the Pope organized a joint prayer-for-peace meeting in Assisi, which for a day became a world's fairground of religions.

Because La Civiltà Cattolica's editors are informally censored by the Vatican's secretary of state, expert observers allowed themselves tantalizing speculation on whether the Pope might share the view of the article, published in the form of a collective editorial.

Joaquín Navarro-Valls, the Vatican spokesman, said the Pope had never gone so far as to suggest that God's words resounded in the mouths of Buddha or Krishna. Rather, Mr. Navarro-Valls said,

John Paul holds with the teachings of the landmark Second Vatican Council, which proclaimed three decades ago that "the Catholic Church rejects nothing that is true and holy in these religions."

Gian Paolo Savini, the editor of the journal, said: "Our intent is to help the dialogue among religions, at a time when even the Pope is making multiple contacts. We of course specify differences, but also points in common. The world is growing smaller. We hope to change historic hostility into useful discussion."

In his recent book "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," the pontiff hinted at his zest for seeking common ground rather than divisions among world religions. "We should be amazed at the number of

common elements in these religions," he wrote. He also noted that the church is on the lookout for "seeds of the Word" present in other religions that form a kind of common root.

There was a time when seeing attributes of revelation in other religions would have brought the Inquisition to the door. During its long history, the Roman Catholic Church made war to protect Christianity as the final and complete repository of the word of God. The Crusades against the Muslim "infidels" were perhaps the best-known embodiment of historic antagonism to competing claims.

Times have changed, at least for the

See CHURCH, Page 6

Vera Lynn Raises Her Voice Again for White Cliffs of Dover

Reuters

LONDON — The British wartime forces sweetheart Vera Lynn, famous for singing the praises of the White Cliffs of Dover, sprang to the port's defense Thursday against a possible takeover bid from France.

The 78-year-old singer is helping launch a national campaign to stop the government from privatizing the port, a move that would almost certainly trigger a takeover bid from Calais just across the Channel.

The campaign has already won the sympathy of the Queen Mother, whose husband, the late George VI, was king during World War II.

"The White Cliffs especially were such a symbol of hope and home and love and everything that we were fighting for," Miss Lynn said at a news conference, recalling the dark days of the early 1940s when Britain faced a possible German invasion. "The idea that it is no longer in our hands — it just can't be," she added.

One of Miss Lynn's most popular wartime songs promised Britons victory and a time of peace with the words: "There'll be bluebirds over the White Cliffs of Dover tomorrow, just you wait and see."

The Conservative government has said it wants to offer the port, currently controlled by a local trust, for sale to private bidders as part of its policy of selling off state assets. The mayor of Dover, James Hood, said a French consortium is preparing a bid for the port.

SPORTS

With Monday's editions, the International Herald Tribune expands its coverage of sports.

Every Monday, the back page of the newspaper will be given over to sports, and the section enlarged to bring readers the fullest account of a weekend of competition around the world.

This Monday, the canvas includes the NBA's opening games of the season, the highlights of European soccer, Ian Thomson at the Palais Bercy for the finals of the Paris Open tennis tournament, and Samuel Abt on the road in Beijing for the finish of the Tour of China, Asia's most ambitious cycling race. There's also U.S. college football, the Holyfield vs. Bowe heavyweight title fight in Las Vegas, the NFL (with late Sunday scores in late European editions), the NHL, a complete Monday statistical roundup of matches and league standings, and a diary previewing the week ahead.

A new look accompanies the increased sports contents.

William Safire's weekly article on language will appear inside the newspaper while weather maps, forecasts and temperatures move to Page Two.

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When Soldiers Sob / A Catharsis, or Comfort to the Enemy

Do Teardrops Stain the Israeli Army's Image?

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Should soldiers cry at the funerals of their brothers in arms? In a country that lost some of its thick skin in a rhetorical question, they do, rivers of tears, as the nation was reminded one day last week. Six men wrapped in simple shrouds were covered with earth, all killed in the same ambush in southern Lebanon, and friends from their elite Golan Brigade wept into their distinctive brown berets.

But sobbing soldiers are a recent phenomenon here, and some Israelis are asking acutely whether their public tears are seemly or wise.

Thus it was that Shlomo Baum, an aging combat veteran, spoke of King David's biblical stiff upper lip on a radio talk show. When Saul fell on Mount Gilboa, Mr. Baum said, his successor warned his people to keep their grief in check.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon," David said, as the second book of Samuel records his words, "lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised exult."

Mr. Baum, speaking on a Voice of Israel program, declared that "King David was a fine strategist. He understood what contributes to a true victory, and he didn't even have CNN."

gued first and loudest by a former deputy chief of the Mossad security agency who now runs Israeli policy on Lebanon.

"When they see soldiers crying, it saps our strength," read the cover headline in the Oct. 20 edition of Yedioth Aharonoth, quoting its

Lebanon. They say the Israelis are very, very sensitive about lives, and so the more we kill of them the better. The harm is done by their killing, but a very meaningful addition is showing them how deeply we feel about it."

On Sunday's radio talk show, Boaz

does not add to our collective honor, nor to that of the individual, this new norm of mourning," he said. "It must be stopped."

When the trend first appeared a few years back, during the Palestinian uprising of the late 1980s and early '90s, the military establishment tried to command the troops to dry up.

Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, then chief of the Israeli general staff, ordered soldiers to refrain from crying at the military funerals of comrades, Yosef Goell wrote in Tuesday's Jerusalem Post. "His concern was that repeated televising of hordes of weeping Israeli soldiers on Israel TV might encourage Palestinian youngsters to step up their attacks."

That worked about as well as might have been expected, which was not at all. One reason is that today's conscripts are not the socialist pioneers their grandparents were.

"Myths of heroism" and stoic endurance were essential to a struggling nation, wrote Ruth Malkinson and Eliezer Witztum in a classic study of loss and bereavement in Israeli society. But Israel is a local superpower now, and its kids eat Big Macs and watch MTV.

"We don't feel the need to idealize our soldiers anymore," said Hanochi Yershalimi, director of student counseling at Hebrew University. "We don't need to think they have to be perfect, ever brave, ever strong."

Some think that is a good thing. Others see it as still another sign that the McDonald's generation has lost its bearings.

Psychologists say the critics should quit sniping.

"There is a clear distinction between the expression of emotions, and weakness," said Amia Lieblich, a psychology professor and author of two books on the emotional impact of war. "This is an overreaction by people who maybe, for themselves, find it very disturbing to see men crying. It is disturbing. But repression and denial are known to have their own price."



Israeli paratroopers embracing during the funeral in Jerusalem for one of their comrades.

The point being, Mr. Baum said, that crying soldiers make Israel look weak and give comfort to its enemies.

That is what happened on Oct. 18. Golan soldiers hugged each other for support and buried their heads in each other's shoulders. Both of Israel's mass circulation newspapers ran big front-page close-ups, the faces of the soldiers engulfed in grief.

Many Israelis have no problem with that. By 57 to 30 percent, in a survey released this week, they told the polling firm Geocar-topia that public displays of mourning do not harm morale. The contrary view was ar-

interview with the Lebanon coordinator, Uri Lubrani.

"Look," Mr. Lubrani said in an interview, "I just stated a fact. I listen to the broadcasts from the Arab countries and, whatever the reason for this new phenomenon, seeing Israeli soldiers crying is causing jubilation both in Damascus and Tehran."

"I hear the utterances of the leaders of Hezbollah," he said, referring to the Shiite Muslim guerrillas battling Israelis in southern

Mizrachi phoned from Netanya to disagree. "Crying is an expression of pain," he said. "A person has no control over his tears. He cries out of pain because his friends have been laid in the ground. It is an expression of strength that we are willing to cry, to risk the pain, and still continue to fight for our country."

But Mr. Baum, the aging veteran, was having none of it. Time was, he said, when there were stricter norms about such things. "It

2 Suicide Bombers Die in Gaza Blasts 11 Israelis Are Wounded, Islamic Jihad Is Blamed

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In attacks only minutes apart, Palestinian car bombers blew themselves up near two Israeli buses in the Gaza Strip on Thursday, slightly wounding 11 Israelis while killing themselves.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the attacks may have been triggered by the assassination last week of Fathi Shaqaqi, the leader of the militant Islamic Jihad movement. The group had threatened fresh suicide bombings against Israel to avenge the slaying of Mr. Shaqaqi, who was shot and killed Oct. 26 in Malta.

Although Israel has not acknowledged responsibility for the assassination, Mr. Rabin has welcomed it. And since the killing, Israeli security forces have been on alert for reprisals.

The attacks Thursday, inside the Palestinian-ruled Gaza Strip, were also a challenge to Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who has been pressed hard by Israel to curb militant violence in areas he controls.

Mr. Rabin said that he would reiterate this demand to the Palestinian Authority in light of Thursday's attack. "It was organized inside the Gaza Strip, carried out inside the Gaza

Strip, and we expect more effective activity by them in areas under their control," he said.

"The peace process will be conducted by people who support peace, and the terrorists are trying to destroy it," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said. "So we shall do whatever is necessary to stop them from achieving their aim."

Of the attacks, Mr. Arafat said: "You know we are against it and we are following it."

But Mr. Arafat's spokesman, Marwan Kanafani, indirectly blamed Israel, saying that the killing of Mr. Shaqaqi had generated a new cycle of violence that produced the bombings.

In the first bombing, a car exploded near a bus carrying child care workers to a Jewish settlement. The bus was attacked shortly after it entered the Gaza Strip at the Kissufim crossing on the strip's eastern border with Israel.

An Israeli military commander said serious casualties were avoided when an army jeep escorting the bus forced the car to the side of the road before it blew up. Three soldiers and several bus passengers were hurt.

A second car blew up a few dozen meters from a bus on a road leading out of the Qatif settlement block. There were no injuries because soldiers escorting the bus had ordered it to back up after hearing the first explosion, the commander said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Imperial Forum Uncovered in Rome

ROME (AP) — Much of an Imperial forum lost to sight since 1932 has now been excavated, and city officials hope to open it to tourists next spring. The digging out of Nerva's Forum brought to light a corner of Imperial Rome that had been covered over in a rush to finish a boulevard that Benito Mussolini ordered constructed to glorify his Fascist regime.

The Via dei Fori Imperiali is flanked by the Roman Forum and forums from the later Imperial era. Tourists can visit the oldest of the public gathering places, the sprawling Roman Forum. But most of the Imperial forums can only be seen by peering down over a railing.

City officials said they hoped that tourists would be able to stroll through Nerva's Forum starting in late spring. The forum, now 6 meters below street-level, is named for the emperor who ruled from 96 to 98 A.D. It was started by his predecessor, Domitian.

Over officials said they hoped that tourists would be able to stroll through Nerva's Forum starting in late spring. The forum, now 6 meters below street-level, is named for the emperor who ruled from 96 to 98 A.D. It was started by his predecessor, Domitian.

Domestic traffic in Norway and Sweden will operate normally, as will most of the Danish domestic traffic. The intercontinental traffic will also be unaffected. SAS said that the two-day strike by the 2,300 cabin attendants would affect about 20,000 passengers and cost the airline 60 million kroner (\$9.2 million).

U.S. Air Traffic Computer Fails Again

CHICAGO (AP) — The main air traffic control computer serving a large part of the Midwest failed for the seventh time in a year, interrupting flights at O'Hare International Airport and other airports across the country.

The computer at the Air Traffic Control Center in suburban Aurora failed twice Wednesday afternoon but was restored to full power about 90 minutes after the first shutdown, said Don Zochert, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration. Air traffic was switched to a backup computer, he said.

Snow fell in Moscow on Thursday, causing traffic jam, and the temperature fell to minus 8 degrees centigrade. At least one person died as a result of the cold. (AP)

Winds up to 170 kilometers per hour whipped the Azores Islands on Thursday, as a tropical storm caused power outages and damage to buildings and boats on five of the nine islands. (AP)

Several high mountain passes in Switzerland, including those of St. Bernard and St. Gotthard were closed Thursday after overnight snowfalls of up to 30 centimeters. (AFP)

Thai Airways International and Lufthansa will begin operating code-sharing flights between the two countries this winter, airline officials said. Both airlines now fly seven times a week between Bangkok and Frankfurt, and these flights will be the first to be cross-listed, officials said. (AFP)

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SINGAPORE

Ulster Peace Process Deadlocked as Clinton Readies Trip

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Unforeseen problems in peace negotiations threaten to cloud President Bill Clinton's trip to Northern Ireland at the end of this month, but senior administration officials are discounting speculation in Ireland that Mr. Clinton might scrap the trip if no substantive talks are under way.

The troubled province's leading political figures and representatives of the British government are continuing to discuss how to negotiate and what has to happen before substantive talks can begin, but the parties are expressing fears of reaching an impasse with increasing frequency.

Mr. Clinton met Wednesday with David Trimble, the new leader of the Ulster Unionists, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant party, in a bid to break the deadlock that has overtaken the optimism of last spring. But Mr. Trimble has proposed an entirely different approach to bargaining over Northern Ireland's future from the one being pressed by his Roman Catholic counterparts, and he showed no sign Wednesday of backing off his position.

Mr. Trimble spent almost an hour with Vice President Al Gore and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, the White House said. Mr. Clinton joined them for about 15 minutes.

Afterward, the White House issued a bland statement expressing "continued U.S. support

for the efforts of the British and Irish governments and people of Northern Ireland to reach a just and lasting settlement" based on "the consent of both communities."

Mr. Trimble, who earlier this week said Mr. Clinton has failed in his effort to appear "evenhanded" in Northern Ireland, said he now thought the president was "anxious to be evenhanded." His party promised Mr. Clinton a "warm welcome" in Northern Ireland but also called on the president to follow a "balanced itinerary that gives equal access to the people of both traditions, Unionist and Nationalist."

The president has invested considerable political capital in the quest for a Northern Ireland settlement, beginning with his decision last year

to grant a visa to the Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams.

But the issues that have inflamed passions in Northern Ireland for more than a generation remain not only unresolved but also essentially unaddressed because of procedural disputes.

Mr. Adams and John Hume, another prominent Catholic leader, have been pressing the British to convene "all party" talks at which all Northern Irish factions and the British and Irish governments would negotiate the province's political future and its ties to Dublin and London. The British, along with Mr. Trimble and other Northern Irish unionists, are demanding that the IRA first begin to "decommission" its weapons as a sign of its commitment to nonviolence.

In Africa, France Sees Next Economic 'Dragon'

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Saying that his government is "truly Afro-optimistic," France's minister for overseas development predicted Thursday that sub-Saharan Africa would become an economic powerhouse in the 21st century, rivaling the performance of the "dragon" economies of Asia today.

Speaking on the eve of a meeting between high government officials of the European Union and developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, the minister, Jacques Godfrain, said that at the same time France was concerned that economic progress could be blown off course by regional conflicts.

The meeting this weekend of

the signatories to the Lomé Convention on development aid will be held on Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, which the government here holds out as a model for development in Africa.

The island republic, independent since 1992, has low unemployment and low inflation. Wage levels, although low by European or U.S. standards, are higher than in most of the developing world because of an economy based on information technology and the development of strong textile, plastics and other light industrial sectors.

Asked if his view of African development was not unduly optimistic, Mr. Godfrain replied: "AIDS and Rwanda have given Africa a very bad image, but we say the opposite."

"Firstly, Africa has good-quality economic indicators. Growth is around 5 percent, and trade is balanced or in surplus. Revenue from agriculture, which accounts for 95 percent of production, is good. Inflation is down."

At the same time, Mr. Godfrain added, African countries have largely complied with International Monetary Fund targets of "drastic severity" that even most industrial countries would have trouble hitting.

Mr. Godfrain said Africa was developing a class of young leaders with good ideas and financial skills. "They have the generals and the colonels," he said, "but not the lieutenants."

The meeting, which begins Friday, will examine technical and financial aspects of the Lomé Convention, signed in 1989 and extended last year for five years.

Under the convention, the European Union provides 13.3 billion Ecus (\$17.6 billion) in aid, of which France contributes the largest share — 23.4 percent. This compares with 22.5 percent for Germany and 12.25 percent for Britain,

Australia Arrests 10 Protesters

SYDNEY — Anti-nuclear protesters in Australia on Thursday disrupted the loading of a French research ship and stopped uranium from being loaded onto another ship.

Ten people were arrested in protests at opposite ends of Australia, police said.

Five people were arrested in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia's southernmost state, after protesters chained themselves to a forklift loading supplies onto L'Astrolabe, which was bound for the Antarctic.

Maritime workers imposed a 24-hour loading ban on L'Astrolabe on Wednesday.

In Darwin, in the Northern Territory, five people were arrested after chaining themselves to a crane to keep uranium from being loaded onto the Clydebank. The protesters unfurled a banner reading, "Uranium fuels nuclear threat."

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Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Denmark +	800-4-0877	Jamaica (Jamaica)	876	Paraguay	176	Turkey +	00-800-1-4777
Armenia	8-10-155	Dominican Republic +	116-9-777	Jamaica (telephone/docks)	1-800-877-8000	Philippines (Manila) +	105-01	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Australia (phone) +	1-800-331-1410	Ecuador +/	999-171	Jamaica (all other)	0046-55-8777	Philippines (Cebu)	105-611	U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
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Barbados +	1-800-877-8000	Germany +	19-0087	Korea (Seoul) +	0082-2-11	Russia (other) +	007-495-0877	Vietnam City +	172-1877
Belgium +	0800-10184	Ghana +	010-201-3	Kuwait +	155-7777	Saudi Arabia	155-6128	Vietnam	900-1111-0
Bermuda +	1-800-423-0877	Greece +	005-001-411	Laos +	8-0-197	Senegal	8095-155-0132		
Bolivia +	0800-3333	Guatemala +	950-1366	Lebanon +	0800-0115	Switzerland +	223-0323		
Brazil	0800-8016	Honduras +	195	Lithuania +	0800-121	Taiwan (phone and telex) +	1-235-0333		
British Virgin Islands +	1-800-877-8000	Hong Kong	121	Malaysia +	800-0016	Timor	173-1877		
Bulgaria +	00-800-1010	Hungary +	800-1877	Mexico +	95-800-877-8000	Trinidad and Tobago	1800-13		
Cameroon	1-800-877-8000	India +	198-0087	Moldova +	06-222-9119	Tunisia	8000-777-177		
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4663	Indonesia +	00-800-01-477	Monaco +	06-222-9119	Slovak Republic +/	0043-087-187		
Chile +	00-0317	Iran +	800-0003	Netherlands +	001-800-745-1111	South Africa +	0-800-99-0001		
China +/	108-13	Italy +	000-437	Netherlands Antilles	001-800-745-1111	Spain	900-99-0003		
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THE AMERICAS

House Approves Curb on Abortion

Late-Term Intervention Would Be Made a Crime

By John E. Yang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted by a large margin to make a rarely used technique to end pregnancies in the late stages a crime, the first attempt by Congress to limit abortion procedures since the Supreme Court legalized them more than two decades ago.

Lawmakers on both sides of the issue said the 288-to-139 vote Wednesday marked a shift in the anti-abortion forces' strategy in the wrenching battle over the issue.

"This is the first time that we have had a vote on the legalization of an abortion procedure," said Representative Christopher H. Smith, a New Jersey Republican and a leading abortion opponent in the House. He said anti-abortion lawmakers would "begin to focus on the methods and declare them to be illegal."

Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, predicted, "Today's vote is just the beginning of a series of gruesome debates this House will see on abortion."

The vote was one of a string of abortion-related matters before the House this week. The confluence of the votes has made many House Republicans who support abortion rights uneasy about how their party was portraying itself.

"It's a mistake politically," said Representative James C. Greenwood, Republican of Pennsylvania.

A similar bill, introduced by Senator Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican, is pending in the Senate.

"I suspect there is a significant degree of support for it here, too," said Thomas A.

Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota and Senate minority leader.

Aided by graphic drawings depicting the procedure, which anti-abortion forces call a "partial birth abortion," supporters of the legislation went into great detail to describe it in debate: A woman's cervix is widened and the fetus is removed feet-first until only the head remains in the woman's uterus. A doctor may crush the fetus's skull or suck out the brain to allow the head to pass through the cervix.

The measure would subject doctors who perform the procedure to fines or up to two years in prison and to civil suits. Physicians could escape penalties if they prove they "reasonably believed" the technique was necessary to save the woman's life and "no other procedure would suffice for that purpose."

Only two physicians, one in Ohio and the other in California, routinely perform the procedure, according to the National Abortion Federation, which represents doctors, nurses and centers that provide abortion services. Of the 1.5 million abortions done each year, the group estimated only about 450 are done in this manner.

Abortion-rights advocates said the method is used only in cases when severe birth defects — such as anencephaly, the absence of brain development — or conditions threatening the woman's life are discovered too late in pregnancy to use most other techniques. Supporters of the legislation, including the National Right to Life Committee and the Christian Coalition, argue that the procedure is used to perform elective abortions.



The Senate and House Democratic leaders, Thomas A. Daschle, left, and Richard A. Gephardt, discussing the budget.

Clinton Catches 2d Wind on Budget

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Just a few months ago, it would have been all but unthinkable for a White House aide to suggest that President Bill Clinton could be comfortably positioned for the 1996 election even if he and the Congress failed to reach agreement on a balanced-budget plan.

Yet that is what some White House officials are saying as Mr. Clinton has taken tougher stands, like his reported statement to Republican congressional leaders in a meeting Wednesday that they would have to elect a Republican president if they wanted their plan to balance the budget in seven years to be approved intact.

Such tough talk may be only strategic positioning, as the White House gears up for budget negotiations expected to start in earnest later this month after the Republicans approve, and Mr. Clinton vetoes, legislation to save large sums in Medicare and Medicaid, cut taxes and erase the federal deficit in seven years.

Some administration policymakers, such as Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin, are said by other officials to be contending that the nation needs to be put on a path toward a balanced budget and that the financial markets could react adversely if deficit-reduction efforts collapse.

But increasingly, as they measure the public mood, some of Mr. Clinton's aides say the president would have more to

lose by conceding too much to the Republicans in a budget agreement than he would by blocking a bad agreement.

"The main thing we think — and it's prevalent around here — is that we want to get our business done, but at the end of the day what we're fighting for is more important than a deal," a White House official said.

"On Medicare, education, the environment, tax cuts — we need to come up in pretty good shape on those issues or the agreement's not worth it."

Even the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, told Democrats in a meeting on Capitol Hill on Wednesday, "No deal is better than a bad deal."

A few months ago, the tone at the White House was different. Mr. Clinton's political advisers had been charting a re-election strategy that envisioned his striking a deal with the Republican Congress on issues like a

balanced budget and a welfare overhaul, eliminating those issues as ones that Republican presidential contenders could use against him. At the same time, he would stake out his Democratic credentials in such areas as education spending and environmental protection.

But that was before the administration's public campaign against the Republican budget priorities took hold. In recent weeks, polls have shown that Americans strongly oppose reductions in Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly, and that they would rather protect Medicare benefits than balance the budget.

"All the polls show that support for the spending cuts is falling and has been falling fairly dramatically," said Stanley Colander, the director of federal budget policy for the accounting firm Price Waterhouse. "It's forcing politicians to sit up and take notice."

POLITICAL NOTES

Even Tax Enforcement to Be Cut

WASHINGTON — In the business world, a good investment is one that returns more money than the investor puts into it.

With Republicans' emphasis on bringing sound business practices and businesslike attitudes to government, it would seem that putting money into programs that have a net positive return to the government might have strong appeal. But in the 1996 budget for the Internal Revenue Service, reported out of a House-Senate conference committee last week, congressional leaders are preparing to reduce spending for tax law enforcement by \$200 million.

Legislators are giving tax collectors a bit more money for processing returns, taxpayer assistance and other management functions, as well as a hefty increase in the agency's continuing program of modernizing its computers and other data processing systems.

All told, the IRS's overall budget apparently will shrink by a bit more than \$100 million, and will be more than \$750 million below the administration's request.

"We've got some concerns about our ability to answer phone calls and provide taxpayer service, but clearly the significant reduction is in tax law enforcement," said the IRS commissioner, Margaret Milner Richardson. (WFP)

Immigrants Stand Up for English

WASHINGTON — Seven of eight people invited to testify before a Republican-controlled House subcommittee urged Congress to declare English the nation's official language and conduct all government business in that language.

They included immigrants from Hungary, Cuba, India and Chile, who said one of their secrets to success in the United States was learning good English.

"I strongly support keeping English as the only national language, without a second thought," Dr. Geeta Dalal, a Louisiana physician who was born in India, testified at the hearing. "All foreign immigrants are welcome to speak their native language, but they should be taught by their parents."

The only dissenting witness, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union, said the move would violate the civil rights and liberties of Americans who do not speak English fluently.

Four bills making their way through Congress would deny many immigrants equal access to government and restrict government's ability to provide them services, said Edward Chen of the ACLU's Northern California chapter. (AP)

Dole Starting TV Campaign Ads

WASHINGTON — The front-running Republican presidential candidate, Bob Dole, is ready to air the first television advertisement of his campaign, comparing the balanced budget and tax cuts he helped push through Congress with President Bill Clinton's "liberal agenda."

Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, does not mention his rivals for the Republican nomination in the 30-second ad, which was to begin airing Friday in three Iowa cities.

"Bob Dole leads the fight against the Clinton agenda," the ad says.

The decision to begin airing ads comes at a time when Mr. Dole's big early lead in Iowa has slipped somewhat. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, after a meeting on the budget with President Bill Clinton: "In all honesty, we didn't reach any specific agreement." (LAT)

FBI Seeks Broad Wiretap System

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The FBI has proposed a national wiretapping system of such size and scope that it would give law enforcement officials the capacity to monitor simultaneously as many as one out of every 100 phone lines in some high crime areas of the country.

Such a surveillance ability would vastly exceed the current needs of law enforcement officials, who in recent years have conducted an average of less than 850 court-authorized wiretaps a year — or fewer than one in every 174,000 phone lines.

The plan, which needs congressional approval for the money to finance it, would still require a court warrant to conduct wiretaps. Still, the proposed expansion of the government's eavesdropping abilities raises questions among telephone industry executives as to why the FBI believes it requires such broad access to the phone network in the future.

And privacy-rights advocates see the specter of a Big Brother surveillance capability whose very existence might encourage law enforcement officials to use wiretapping much more frequently as an investigative tool.

"A proposal that envisions some form of electronic surveillance for one of every 100 telephone lines would be frightening to many people," said James Dempsey, deputy director at the Center for National Security, a public policy organization in

Washington. "I think law enforcement needs to be honest with the public about what its intentions are."

Generally, FBI officials contend that an advanced, high-capacity monitoring system will be necessary as more of modern life and business — and crime — takes place as voice or computer conversations over digital phone lines.

On digital lines, communications are transmitted in electronic pulses represented by the 1's and 0's of computer code.

Telephone industry executives wonder why the bureau believes it requires such broad access.

Such communications are harder to monitor than those on the old-fashioned analog lines, in which conversations are transmitted as electronic signals corresponding to audible sound waves.

An FBI spokesman declined to elaborate on the bureau's perceived need for the expansion of its wiretapping abilities.

"The full implementation is absolutely essential for law enforcement and public safety," said Mike Kortan, an FBI spokesman in Washington. "We are in ongoing discussions with the communications industry. Therefore, it would be inappropriate to comment further at this point."

The plan, published in the Federal Register on Oct. 16, has not drawn much attention yet outside law enforcement and industry circles. It is the first comprehensive outline by the FBI of the capabilities it will require under the Digital Telephony Act, signed by President Bill Clinton in 1994.

The law was adopted in the closing hours of the previous Congress after the administration overcame industry resistance to the extensive network changes that will be required to permit digital wiretapping. The administration promised the government would allocate \$500 million to help upgrade networks.

Whether the law will ever go into effect is an open question, because it requires a federal appropriation, to be paid for out of criminal fines and penalties, that Congress has not yet authorized. The budget legislation now pending on Capitol Hill has no provision for the digital wiretapping money, although the House budget bill included a wiretapping allocation until last week.

The House measure was deleted after objections from several freshman Republicans, including Representative Bob Barr of Georgia, a former federal prosecutor, who said that he objected to the way the money for wiretapping would be raised and that he had concerns about how the FBI might use such a sweeping surveillance ability.

But some lawmakers say the Clinton administration, which has vowed to veto the current federal budget bill, saw little point in pushing for inclusion of the financing for the wiretapping at this time.

Quebeckers Stay in Parliament

But Aim Is Still Secession From Canada

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Quebec separatists, in a defiant strategy switch, decided Thursday to remain in the Canadian Parliament despite their defeat in the recent referendum.

They say their purpose in staying in Parliament is to fight proposals aimed at keeping the predominantly French-speaking Quebec in Canada.

"The objective of sovereignty is more alive than ever before," said the separatist leader Lucien Bouchard. "It's more important than ever that there are Quebeckers who truly defend Quebec."

"There will be an all-out assault," he promised.

Blot Québecois, which Mr. Bouchard heads, has 53 seats in Parliament and is the largest opposition party. Members of the party consider the latest federal promises to Quebec to be "a decoy," Mr. Bouchard said.

But he said he needed time to confer with his family before making a second crucial decision: whether he would give up his seat in Parliament and replace Premier Jacques Parizeau

as head of Quebec's government. Mr. Parizeau announced after the referendum that he would resign at the end of the parliamentary session.

Blot Québecois candidates were elected to Parliament in 1993 on promises that they would prepare the ground for the sovereignty referendum and then leave the federal body. They reconsidered after the separatists lost the referendum vote on Monday by 53,000 votes out of 4.6 million cast.

Members of Mr. Parizeau's cabinet said they would welcome Mr. Bouchard as the premier's replacement. The parliamentary leader's fiery speeches were credited with pulling the separatists into a dead heat in the referendum campaign after they had trailed badly in the polls.

Comments by Mr. Bouchard and other separatists about attempting yet another referendum on secession have infuriated Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. The federal leader has promised the province new privileges if it stays in Canada but has also warned that he will not tolerate further referendums.

"We cannot play that game where there will be a referendum every six months or year or two years until they win and after that there will be no more referendums," he said. "Canada has a right to political stability."

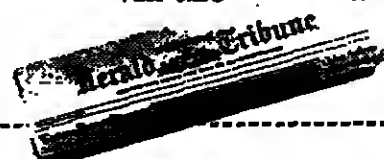
"That's my constitutional responsibility and I will deliver, because everybody in Canada is paying the price for that," Mr. Chrétien has promised that Parliament, controlled by his Liberal Party, will work quickly on political changes that might satisfy Quebec nationalists.

In his speech, he said those changes included formal recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" and a commitment that the constitution would not be amended without Quebec's consent.

But Mr. Bouchard dismissed Mr. Chrétien's offer Thursday as "grotesque" and not worth discussing. Quebec will negotiate with Ottawa on only one basis, he said: "Equal to equal, the day after the next referendum — which will inevitably be held."

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Spain Pes.	48,000	14,500
United Kingdom £	55,000	16,500
Switzerland S. Fr.	3,100	930
United States \$	9,500	2,850
Switzerland S. Fr.	610	185
United States \$	360	115

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ASIA

In Japan, the Growing Reality of Violent Crime

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — First there was the Kobe earthquake, then the poison-gas attacks on the Tokyo subway and the shooting of the national police chief. Gun crimes are up, the banking system is in crisis, and now, as if this year hadn't already been traumatic enough for the Japanese, the police have found 17 dead babies in two suburban apartments.

In two separate cases recently, authorities found the babies wrapped in plastic and stuffed away in closets. The police do not believe the two sets of killings are connected, except by this: They believe the babies in each case were killed by their mother.

On Oct. 24, workers at a day care center in an outlying area of Tokyo

found eight bodies, each wrapped in a baby blanket and three layers of garbage bags, then tucked into paper bags.

The bags had been left in a closet 16 months before by a 43-year-old woman who had worked at the center, with a handwritten note promising that she would return to pick them up. Police found two more bodies in a suitcase when they searched the woman's home. She is in custody. Her husband and their two children, ages 18 and 21, also have been questioned.

On Oct. 4, a maintenance worker discovered the mummified bodies of seven babies, individually wrapped in plastic inside a garbage bag, in a closet in an apartment in the Chiba area, west of Tokyo. The woman believed to be the mother of the seven infants died of cancer in June at age

43, and her husband has been missing since August. The police are still investigating both cases.

And they have provided no clear answer to the puzzling question of how a woman could become pregnant seven or 10 times, give birth to all those babies, then have no children around, without anyone noticing and calling police. The 17 bodies are still in police laboratories, and police would not speculate on when the deaths occurred.

The baby incidents follow another mass killing in July, in which six people were found dead in a house in Fukushima in northern Japan. In that case, police said a woman cult leader and four followers beat six other followers to death, apparently in an attempt to rid them of "evil spirits." They have been charged with murder,

one suspect allegedly helped to beat his wife to death.

Only 38 of the Japanese murders last year involved guns, and only 12 of those shootings were not related to organized crime gangs. The Japanese are worried that gun murders went from 30 two years ago to 38 last year, and the numbers are expected to be even greater this year.

A July 30 supermarket robbery in a Tokyo suburb, in which three employees were shot to death, shocked the Japanese so much that many believed the killer must have been a foreigner. "There's a feeling that no Japanese could commit such a vicious act toward a fellow Japanese," a detective said. The crime is unsolved.

Crime specialists in Japan caution against reading too much into the multiple baby killings. They say the

increase in gun crimes is more disturbing in the long run, and the subway gas attack, allegedly by the Aum Shinrikyo religious cult, was more unsettling to the public.

But in the autumn of a year already marred by unusual violence and tragedy, some here see the baby killings as another sign of something being lost, of the once nearly guaranteed sense of personal safety slipping further and further away.

A veteran police officer investigating the Chiba baby-killing case agreed that crime in Japan is at a new level. "This year there have been so many new crimes," he said. "These are very disturbing new crimes, and now we have this case. Putting things together, it is possible that the Japanese society is moving slowly toward the United States."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Sect Appeals Tokyo Court Order

TOKYO — The Aum Shinrikyo cult appealed Thursday to the High Court in Tokyo against a district court order that would result in the disbanding of the sect, which has been linked to the nerve gas attack in the Tokyo subway, Jiji Press said.

The Tokyo District Court issued the order Monday to strip the sect of its status as a religious corporation, depriving the cult of tax breaks and other privileges accorded to religious groups under Japanese law. Loss of the privileges is expected to sound the death knell for the group.

In announcing its decision, the District Court said that the doomsday cult had damaged the public welfare by producing sarin nerve gas. (AFP)

Crisis on Hong Kong Rights Bill

BEIJING — China and Britain ended talks Thursday over Hong Kong's future after 1997 with Beijing repeating a threat to overturn the territory's Bill of Rights.

"I cannot pretend there was a meeting of minds on this," said the chief British negotiator, Hugh Davies. "But I hope the Chinese side will reflect very carefully before taking further steps."

Beijing reserves the right to overturn the Bill of Rights after the British colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, its chief negotiator, Zhao Jihua, said after the close of three days of negotiations. China will not recognize the civil rights declaration because London failed to negotiate over its promulgation, Mr. Zhao said. (Reuters)

Bangladesh Traders Seek Action

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh's business community threatened Thursday to stage a 15-minute token work stoppage Nov. 8 to protest the country's political impasse unless there was a swift end to the crisis.

"The fundamental rights of earning our own livelihood are being affected by the present political situation," said Salman F. Rahman, president of the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industries.

The federation comprises 135 trade associations and 58 chambers of commerce and industries nationwide. Its representatives have repeatedly warned of huge losses from the frequent calls by major opposition parties for anti-government strikes and stoppages. (AFP)

New Hope for Afghan Peace Talks

KABUL — The Afghan government said Thursday that neutral leaders from eastern Afghanistan were ready to work with President Burhanuddin Rabbani for a negotiated end to the civil war that has been raging since April 1992.

"The talks went well," a Defense Ministry spokesman said after returning from discussions with neutral guerrilla factions in the eastern city of Jalalabad.

"They made clear they are willing to help organize a transfer of power from the president to an interim body and said they will cooperate with the peace process by any means." (Reuters)

For the Record

South Korea's Justice Ministry announced that 19 convicted felons on death row were hanged Thursday. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines on ties with Singapore, which were strained by the hanging of a Filipino prime in March: "Full normalization still has to undergo various steps." (AFP)

Hugh Davis, the British negotiator in the talks with Beijing on the Hong Kong Bill of Rights: "The most important thing is that we are still talking." (AFP)

President Suharto of Indonesia, speaking to Roman Catholic leaders: "We hope to be able to maintain religious harmony in the coming years. Only with religious harmony could we achieve our national goals." (AP)

10 Companies Face Inquiry On Roh Fund

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Prosecutors investigating former President Roh Tae Woo's secret political fund said Thursday that they had opened an investigation of South Korean business conglomerates suspected of providing the cash.

The country's leading business groups reacted with alarm, calling an emergency joint meeting for Friday.

The prosecutors' move came after they questioned Mr. Roh for more than 16 hours Wednesday on the \$654 million fund.

"We have screened the business list and will call in the chairman of about 10 corporations for questioning to determine whether Mr. Roh's overnight testimony was true," said Ahn Kang Min, a senior prosecutor.

The 10 companies were not named, but reportedly include Sunkyong Group, Dongbang Corp. and Hanbo Group, whose chairman has been charged with laundering Mr. Roh's money.

But the prosecutors said they had not obtained much new evidence from Mr. Roh. The former president appeared to be reeling from exhaustion when he emerged from the Prosecutor General's Office at 2:25 A.M. Thursday.

"I again apologize to the people," he said in a low voice before being helped by aides into a car. "I have to take the blame for everything."

Mr. Roh responded to key questions by saying: "I don't remember" or "I don't know," prosecutors said.

"Mr. Roh said he had received money," Mr. Min said, but added that he "did not name the business leaders who offered the money." Whether Mr. Roh will be summoned a second time will be decided after the questioning of the business executives, who allegedly gave Mr. Roh money in



Roh Tae Woo leaving the prosecutor general's office in Seoul on Thursday.

return for government favors, another high-ranking prosecutor said.

As the investigation expanded to big business in spite of Mr. Roh's pleas that companies not be involved, the Federation of Korean Industries, a business lobbying group, convened an emergency meeting for Friday. The leaders of companies that had given money would likely apologize and adopt a resolution at their meeting calling for an end to secret political-business links, federation officials predicted.

Meanwhile, Hoog Jae Hyong, deputy prime minister and finance and economy minister, said Thursday that the impact from the affair on the nation's economy should be minimized.

"The slush-fund scandal should have no impact on business activities," he said.

A Finance Ministry official told the Korea Economic Daily that business leaders found to have donated money "under traditional practices" or out of "courtesy" would be excluded from tax audits.

U.S. Troop Accord Faces Seoul Review Panel to Look at GI Crime

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Reflecting a growing anger here over crime by American troops, U.S. and South Korean officials agreed Thursday to establish a special panel likely to recommend that the United States hand over troops accused of rape or murder.

Defense Secretary William J. Perry announced the agreement just hours after arriving here for two days of talks centering on the military threat posed by North Korea, whose million-man army and history of belligerence toward the South are the main reason 37,000 American servicemen are stationed here.

Mr. Perry's visit for annual consultations comes at a time of increased tensions between the rival Koreas.

"North Korea shows no sign of change in its policy of unifying the Korean Peninsula using military force," Defense Minister Lee Yang Ho of South Korea said.

"In the years ahead, our two nations should further strengthen our cooperative relationship," he added.

"There is no permanent peace on the peninsula yet," Mr. Perry said.

Declaring that the two nations were standing together against aggression, the secretary said the U.S. troops in South Korea would remain as long as Seoul and the South Korean people wished.

Mr. Perry will review the latest security situation on the peninsula in two days of talks with South Korean officials.

He flew in from Tokyo, where he publicly apologized for the rape of a 12-year-old Japanese girl on Okinawa.

Three U.S. servicemen have been accused of the crime.

In the Seoul talks, South Korea is expected to demand changes in a 1966 agreement that governs the legal status of the U.S. forces stationed here.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Perry said the Clinton administration was willing to make changes in the legal document governing the rights and obligations of U.S. troops here to meet the South Koreans' demands, so long as the changes preserved "just treatment" for accused Americans.

South Korea wants the United States to turn over suspects in rape and murder cases as soon as they are accused. Under the current system, they are not handed over to South Korean authorities until conviction and the completion of appeals.

To address South Korean concerns, Mr. Perry agreed that a special U.S.-South Korean committee would be established to recommend changes in the custody provision to put it in line with a new U.S. arrangement with Japan.

Colombo on Guard Against Tamil Attacks

Agence France-Presse

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka closed all schools, banned street events and started a major security mission Thursday as security forces prepared for a final push against separatist Tamil guerrillas.

The authorities gave international aid agencies permission to transport food and medicine to thousands of people displaced by the escalating war between the rebels and the Sri Lankan military.

The International Red Cross and Save the Children of Britain were given permission to enter rebel-held areas where the refugees are, officials said.

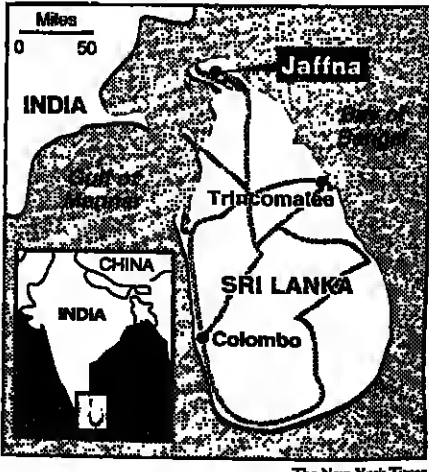
Information Minister Dhammarasi Senanayake said the government had decided to cancel all official events and close all 10,176 schools across the country because it feared reprisal attacks by rebels.

Security forces are preparing for the toughest phase of their campaign to gain control over the city of Jaffna, 4.5 kilometers (3 miles) from the army's main defense lines.

A military spokesman, Sarath Munasinghe, said the advance of government forces had slowed considerably since Tuesday because of vast mine fields and booby-trapped explosive devices left behind by rebels in retreat.

He said that Tiger guerrillas carried out three counterattacks Thursday against the new army defense lines and killed five government soldiers. He estimated that the rebels had lost 30 fighters.

President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga said on state radio Wednesday that the offensive against the rebels was aimed at taking the city of Jaffna.



The New York Times

Filipinos Feel Typhoon's First Blast

Reuters

MANILA — A fierce typhoon heading toward the most populous island in the Philippines flattened 15,000 homes Thursday as its initial winds reached land.

A child was killed as the typhoon, designated Angela, caused floods 1.6 meters (5 feet) deep, forced 60,000 people from their homes and knocked out power, plunging provincial cities and towns into darkness.

Luzon, the country's most heavily populated region, and the capital city of Manila, with a population of 8.5 million, lay directly in the path of Angela, which meteorologists said could be the fiercest typhoon to hit the Philippines in a decade.

The area was expected to receive the storm's full wrath by midday Friday, weather forecasters said.

"The winds are so powerful, people in tall buildings here feel they are being hit by an earthquake," said Severo Alcantara, governor of Catanduanes island, which lies 350 kilometers (220 miles) east of Manila.

"We can't leave our offices. Anyone who walks in the street will be blown away by the winds."

Although the archipelago is lashed by an average of 20 storms a year, no typhoon has struck as much fear as Angela, whose winds gusted up to 250 kilometers an hour.

The typhoon also is expected to generate mudflows from the Mount Pinatubo volcano into villages already swamped by previous flows, the weather bureau said.

"Let us pray to the Good Lord to keep our people and the Philippines safe and secure," President Fidel V. Ramos said Thursday as he placed the armed forces, the police and all relief agencies on nationwide alert.

Relief officials said the lone fatality, a boy in Camarines Sur province, was killed on the way to an evacuation center.

Timor Police Won't Ease Suspect Hunt

Reuters

DILI, East Timor — Indonesian police are continuing door-to-door searches for people involved in riots last month in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, residents and police said Thursday.

Residents also reported that security forces fired into the air Wednesday night to disperse a small crowd, and some said tear gas was used after a fire at a military gasoline station in Dili.

The police denied there had been any shooting as part of the continuing roundup of suspects.

"It is big lie," an officer said. "Nothing happened. If you don't believe me, please call the government."

The chief of police in East Timor, Colonel Andreas Sugianto, confirmed that security forces were continuing to search for those involved in the riots that killed two people, injured 20 and resulted in the detention of more than 200.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975 and annexed the Portuguese territory the following year.

U.K. Won't Lift Ban on Reverend Moon

Reuters

LONDON — Interior Minister Michael Howard refused Thursday to allow Sun Myung Moon to enter Britain, despite a ruling by the High Court of Justice that the minister's ban on the Korean evangelist's entry was unlawful.

"The damage which has been caused to families in this country makes it important that we look at the presence of Mr. Moon with a great deal of care and caution," Mr. Howard said.

The High Court of Justice ruled Wednesday that Mr. Howard had not given Mr. Moon, the leader of the Unification Church, a fair hearing.

"We've all read about and heard accounts of the activities of Mr. Moon and the Unification Church, of the way in which young vulnerable people have been alienated from their parents, of the very great misery which has caused," Mr. Howard said on BBC Radio.

"The ban is still in force," he said. "The ban has not been set aside. I do not intend to set it aside."

Mr. Howard barred Moon, 75, after anti-cult groups said a visit he planned this month could be used to brainwash vulnerable people into joining his church. The Unification Church has about 700 members in Britain, and Mr. Moon had been scheduled to address a meeting in London.

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Appears on Page 7

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EUROPE

An 'Ax' in the Works of Monetary Union

Bonn Says Opposition Is Undermining Single Currency

BONN — Opposition leaders in Germany are "swinging an ax" against Europe's future by assailing the blueprints for a single European currency, a government official said Thursday.

Leaders of the opposition Social Democrats said Germany should not rush into giving up the Deutsche mark for a European currency and plan to make that an issue in the 1998 federal election.

Even though polls have shown for months that most Germans do not want to abandon the mark, it was not a political issue in Germany until the Social Democrats pounced on it this week.

Wolfgang Schäuble, parliamentary leader of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, portrayed the Social Democrats as a threat to European integration.

"Whoever casts doubts on Germany's loyalty to treaties is swinging an ax against the roots of European unity," Mr. Schäuble said.

The Social Democrats' criticisms, he

said, could force Germany "back to the wretched times of isolated national policies."

Even some Social Democrats question the wisdom of trying to win points among voters by assailing the Maastricht Treaty, which sets out the conditions for creating a single European currency by 1999.

Christa Randzio-Plath, a Social Democratic member of the European Parliament, said this "new talk" from the party chairman, Rudolf Scharping, and other party leaders was "totally incomprehensible."

She said currency union was not "some idea," as Mr. Scharping has called it, but "stands for the deepening of European integration on the road to political union."

Mr. Scharping, however, kept up his attacks in a speech in Berlin.

He said it would be "idiotic and dumb" to keep to the 1999 deadline for creating a single currency without guarantees that the new currency would be stable.

German government officials say those

guarantees are already in the Maastricht Treaty, in the form of rigid "convergence criteria" that must be met by countries wishing to participate in European Monetary Union.

Peter Hausmann, Mr. Kohl's chief spokesman, said the German government would ensure that those conditions were met completely, "thereby guaranteeing that the new European currency will be every bit as stable as the Deutsche mark."

Speaking after a cabinet meeting, which addressed, among other subjects, recent comments by the Social Democrats on the single currency issue, Mr. Hausmann said the government "will not allow deviation from the agreed criteria of stability, and thus it is guaranteed that the new European currency will be just as stable as the mark."

He said the Social Democratic Party was "stirring up on purpose the diffuse fears of the population" on the subject and "only seeking to distract from its own situation, which is catastrophic." (AP, AFP)

Lubbers Holds Lead In Juggling Over NATO

BRUSSELS — The U.S. decision to hold interviews for the job of the head of NATO may have worried Ruud Lubbers, but diplomats said Thursday that the meetings were more a public relations exercise than a threat.

There are now only two men whose names have been put forward to replace Willy Claes of Belgium as secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Mr. Lubbers, a former Dutch prime minister, and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, a former Danish foreign minister.

A NATO diplomat said, "This side of the Atlantic, all the NATO countries have indicated support for Lubbers except the three Nordics, which are still backing Ellemann-Jensen."

Germany, France, Britain and Italy have declared their support for Mr. Lubbers should he announce his candidacy. The Netherlands has regularly said he would be a good choice.

Belgium, upset by Mr. Claes's resignation after only a year in office because of a bribery scandal concerning his party when he was a government minister in the 1980s, would go along with whatever the others decide.

Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and Turkey have kept quiet on the succession, but diplomats said they, too, would probably be happy to go with the prevailing wind.

Denmark is maintaining its support for Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, and Iceland and Norway have indicated that they would follow the Danish line.

But Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen of Denmark said Wednesday that he would be willing to withdraw his candidate if consensus formed behind someone else.

Diplomats said the United States and Canada, which have kept their own counsel since Mr. Claes resigned on Oct. 20, had called Mr. Lubbers and Mr. Ellemann-Jensen to Washington for interviews Thursday and Friday for two reasons.

The first was to make clear that North America remains the driving force in the 16-nation alliance. The second was to make sure that neither man had any serious skeletons that could pop out of the closet in the future and lead to another embarrassment for the alliance.

Diplomats said that if, as expected, the United States and Canada found no scandals behind either man, they would probably go along with the majority and support Mr. Lubbers.

Germany Objects To UN's Report On Arms Dealing

BONN — Germany hit back Thursday at critics of its foreign arms sales and branded reports that it was now one of the world's biggest weapons exporters "misleading."

An annual United Nations register published Wednesday said Germany had become a major arms exporter, far surpassing France and Britain in most categories and exceeding the leading exporter, the United States, in several of them.

The Economics Ministry said Germany's high total in the register was largely a temporary phenomenon that reflected the selling of weapons from the disbanded army of the former Communist East Germany.



Former Prime Minister Andreotti arriving in court Thursday in Perugia for the hearing.

Italians Open Hearing on Andreotti

PERUGIA, Italy — Giulio Andreotti, one of the most powerful politicians in postwar Italy, appeared Thursday at a preliminary court hearing into charges that could lead to a murder trial against him.

The hearing, which is taking place in the high security prison in this central Italian city, is to decide whether to try the former prime minister on charges of complicity in the 1979 murder in Rome of Mino Pecorelli, a journalist who was investigating government ties to the Mafia.

The Perugia hearing reopens an earlier, inconclusive inquiry into the shooting of Mr. Pecorelli, following allegations in 1993 by Tommaso Buscetta, a Mafia informer, that the murder was carried out by the Mafia on orders of Mr. Andreotti, then prime minister. Mr. Buscetta claimed Mr. Andreotti was "worried" that the journalist would publish material that would compromise Mr. Andreotti's position.

Mr. Andreotti has denied all the charges against him in Perugia and in Palermo, where he is being tried on charges of complicity with the Mafia.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Crusading Italian Judge To Launch Own Party

ROME — Antonio Di Pietro, the former graft-busting magistrate who helped oust Italy's political old guard, is on the verge of announcing the formation of his own party dedicated to reform, newspapers reported on Thursday.

The party, tentatively called True Democracy — Movement for Citizens' Rights, might be unveiled late this month or early in December, they suggested.

The new party could prove a thorn in the side of both Italy's political alliances at the center-right and the center-left as they prepare for general elections widely expected to be held next year. (Reuters)

Shevardnadze in Front

TBILISI — The Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze is in a strong position to secure the presidency of his turbulent Transcaucasian republic in Sunday's elections.

Aides and outside observers believe Mr. Shevardnadze, who survived an assassination attempt with cuts and bruises in August, will get the 50 percent of the vote needed to win outright and avoid a run-off ballot.

Popularity polls have generally shown that the former Soviet foreign minister has 60 to 70 percent support among those who have made up their minds, but many voters are still undecided. (Reuters)

2 Quit Polish Campaign

WARSAW — Two minor candidates in Poland's presidential elections announced they were quitting the race on Thursday and urged their followers to back the incumbent, President Lech Walesa, in the Nov. 5 vote.

Leszek Moczulski, leader of the populist Confederation for Independent Poland, said he quit to bolster Mr. Walesa's chances against Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist.

Bogdan Pawlowski, a businessman who has campaigned for strengthening local government, said he pulled out because Mr. Walesa stood for the same values. (Reuters)

French Confer on Riots

PARIS — Prime Minister Alain Juppé called a ministerial meeting Thursday to discuss security in France's troubled suburbs.

after the police killing of a young Moroccan man triggered fresh violence.

The meeting was the second in as many days on wide-ranging steps to restore security and improve life in high-rise, immigrant-populated urban districts.

Clashes between police and disgruntled youths have become an almost nightly occurrence in areas hard-hit by drug-related crime and unemployment. In the latest incidents, several dozen youths went on a rampage on the outskirts of the western French city of Laval during the night after a policeman shot and killed a young Moroccan. (Reuters)

Armenia Tests Reactor

YEREVAN, Armenia — Armenia has begun testing the generator of a controversial nuclear reactor in hopes of bringing the plant on line this month, an official said Thursday.

"The turbo generator is going to be under examination for a few days, and by mid-November we plan to connect the reactor to the country's power grid," said Zhasmina Gevorgyan, a spokeswoman for the Energy Ministry.

Last week, Armenia restarted the reactor, which had been closed since 1989. (AP)

10 Downing 'Crashed'

LONDON — Security was tightened at Prime Minister John Major's London home on Thursday after a reporter said he was able to walk into the building and up to the door of Mr. Major's private apartment.

Justin Dunn, a reporter for the Daily Mirror, wrote in Thursday's paper how he "gave" the residence for 18 minutes on Tuesday with a builder who had worked there last summer but failed to return his security pass. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled Friday:

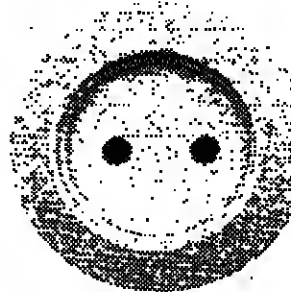
MAURITIUS: Annual meeting of the signatories of the Lomé Convention and signing of the Lomé Convention IV.

PITTSBURGH: European commissioner for relations with the United States, Leon Brittan, attends conference on global security. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

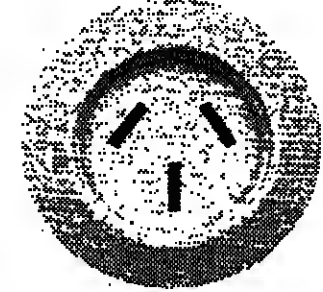
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INTERNATIONAL

Sweden Searches, Mostly in Vain, for a New Leader

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — The man who has the job doesn't want it anymore. The woman who was supposed to get it got caught in a miniscandal and, for the moment at least, can't have it. The few who could still have it are saying no thanks.

The question is: Who will be Sweden's next prime minister.

"I am a hundred percent sure we will have a good candidate who will be elected" when the governing Social Democratic Party meets in March, the party chairman and prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, said in an interview.

While it isn't a crisis, a lot has changed in consensus-minded Sweden in recent years. It changed even more in January, when the country joined the European Union. That seminal event and the fierce debate that accompanied it created new splits within the Social Democratic Party that are only likely to widen over the next

decade. Though 52 percent of the electorate approved entering the European Union, the latest polls show that roughly two-thirds now disapprove.

A conversation with Mr. Carlsson, who has been in politics since 1958, suggested that he is proud that he helped lead Sweden into the EU and that he is not worried about the to and fro of public sentiment.

His primary reason for retiring is to spend time with his family, he said, and to enjoy "a different kind of life."

In addition, he said, the accelerated pace of decision-making required in a world of instant global communication did not suit him. "When I started work in the prime minister's office, if you made a mistake you could see that and correct it before it had any dangerous effects. I never imagined how rapidly things could go in the wrong direction," he said, referring to Sweden's economic problems. Sweden's unemployment rate has been hovering around 9 or 10 percent.

The tyranny of the international

markets has become a familiar complaint of leaders around the globe, and Sweden's economy suffered severely when trouble started in the late 1980s, as the bad news of the country's heavy

It is difficult to live up to the expectations that people and the media have for you, Mr. Carlsson says.

spending, rising unemployment and mounting debt was broadcast daily to financial markets around the world, creating only more bad news, more debt and a battered currency.

"I've seen too many political leaders who went on a bit too long and then they had to go," said Mr. Carlsson, 61. "They were all very bitter. I don't want to leave as a bitter man."

The first in line to take Mr. Carlsson's place was Mona Sahlin, 58, the deputy prime minister. Then, in October, she got caught up in a scandal. But as scandals go, this isn't much.

Mrs. Sahlin, who acknowledges her errors and has paid what she owes, abused her government credit card, using it for vacations, household expenses, car rentals and cash withdrawals. Though she repaid the money, plus interest, she often waited months to do so, in effect using the government as a lending house.

"I have erred. I have mismanaged my economy. I'm sorry," Mrs. Sahlin said at an Oct. 17 news conference. She suspended her candidacy for party chairman and prime minister, pending a full investigation, and so far nobody has claimed the job.

The next person in line, Finance Minister Goran Persson, ruled himself out the day after Mrs. Sahlin's news conference, saying he had confidence in her. "I'm also very keen to keep the last shreds of private life I still have,"

he said. Jan Nygren, another high cabinet minister and another strong possibility, also declined.

The Swedish press continues to dig through government records of Mrs. Sahlin's credit card account and other government ministers' as well. Everyone expects more explosive news stories soon.

That sort of behavior by the media is another aspect of 1990s politics. Mr. Carlsson says it is unwelcome and discouraging to those who might otherwise be interested in high office.

"Suddenly, there's not only investigative journalism, but campaigning" by the press, said Mr. Carlsson. "As a politician, it's become very difficult to get your message through," he said, and very difficult to live up to the expectations that people and the media have.

"What I'm really afraid of is that young people watching this will say they're not going to pay that price," he said. "Many gifted politicians have already said so."

Is This for Real?

Talk Shows Capture Kids

By Laura Blumenfeld
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON

"Yonnie, you coming over?" Tarsha Davis, 15, is on the phone with her friend. "Transvestites? For real? Channel 11?"

It's after school, before dinner, in the middle of talk-show time. Tarsha sits next to her sister on the brown plaid couch. She looks at the television, mounted high in the corner, the screen luminous with the vertical grin of Maury Povich, a talk-show host. "I like it when they fight,"

Tarsha says. "I like it when people fall out of chairs," says her sister, Bumer, 9. "On Richard Bey, a girl pulled down her pants."

An ad blips on for the next Mootel Williams show: "Desperate Mothers." "That'll be good," says Tarsha's mother, Melissa Davis, 35, as she passes the set. "Montel speaks the truth."

While politicians from both sides of the aisle attack daytime talk shows, millions of viewers like the Davises in Alexandria, Virginia, continue to tune in.

In the past week, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and speaker of the House; Donna E. Shalala, health and human services secretary; and William J. Bennett, a former education secretary, among others, have accused the programs of debasing American culture and of bombarding young people with tales of sexual perversion, cruelty and violence.

But Tarsha's mother has never heard of Mr. Gingrich, Ms. Shalala or Mr. Bennett. She knows Ricki (Lake), Sally (Jessy Raphael) and Oprah (Winfrey) — all talk-show hosts. And mostly, she likes what they say.

Talk shows attract all kinds of people for all kinds of reasons. Here is Ms. Davis:

"It educates my girls," she says. Her oldest daughter is 18. "They're going to learn, regardless — either on the street, or in here."

Here, in the wood-paneled den, Tarsha, her sisters and their neighbors spend their afternoons. They watch fluorescent life, scenes stranger than their own, as people confess their experiences with incest, drugs, abuse and love.

They laugh at the guests, relieved to see people more troubled than they, comforted when a program hits home. "Did you see the Oprah about fathers who don't see

their kids, and the girls started crying?" asks Tarsha's classmate, Yonnie Ithodia. "I could relate to the show."

"Yeah," Tarsha says, her big brown eyes growing bigger. "A couple weeks ago, the phone rang. I said, 'Who is this?' He said, 'Your father.' I said, 'Your father?' He said, 'Your real father.' I said, 'Oh, gross,' and hung up."

He called back the next day. Tarsha says she hasn't heard from him since she was 7. "I saw Oprah and thought, 'I'd like to see my real father.' Then it came true."

Ms. Winfrey is striding across the screen now. The

Politicians say the shows debase American culture, but families keep tuning in.

theme of the show: "Your First Love." It's about adults, so the girls are bored. "We don't want to hear about old people getting reunited," whimpers a neighbor, Crystal Judkins, 9. "How come they're not dead by now?"

Instead, the girls talk about the show from the day before, which was about teenagers and guns.

"Friday we were going to fourth-grade lunch, and saw police with sirens going to school. People said a girl had a gun," says Yonnie. "And Saturday a friend got jumped. They hit him on the head with a hammer."

Tarsha says she doesn't understand how politicians can criticize talk shows. "It's like, real life. How can you get something bad out of it?"

At 5 P.M. Ms. Winfrey's show is over, and the local news surges on screen with the words: "Out of Control." The top story: Teachers at Ballou High School in Southeast Washington are fed up with the violence.

A high school senior says in an interview: "They fight in the neighborhoods and bring it to school."

"Yup," nods Yonnie, her arms folded.

The next two news items: "Woman Attacked," about a mugging, and "Station Violence," a shooting.

"See," Yonnie says, the news is as sensational as talk shows. "They talk about the same things."

TALKS: Serbian Leaders at Issue

Continued from Page 1

Republika Srpska at a private meeting late last month, the dispatch from Beta said.

In Dayton, meanwhile, the Balkan leaders got down to serious negotiations Thursday on ending three and a half years of war in Bosnia, with negotiators saying there were "vast differences" between them.

Mediators presented the factions with four draft documents intended as the backbone of a general peace agreement, the U.S. State Department said.

"They comprise the agreement that we hope will ultimately represent the general peace agreement that will be signed," the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said in a briefing on the first full day of the negotiations.

He said the documents comprised an overall "framework agreement" and others covering elections, constitutional issues and agreements on the separation of military and paramilitary forces.

"I expect the parties will take a day or two to look very intensively at these documents," he said, adding, "They represent the hard choices that will have to be made at the Dayton talks in order to reach an agreement."

Mr. Burns also said that the presidents of Bosnia, Croatia and the Bosnian-Croatian federation had agreed as goodwill

gesture that a few hundred Bosnian and Croatian refugee families would be allowed to return to their hometowns.

He said that John Shattuck, a U.S. assistant secretary of state and human rights specialist, would return to Bosnia this weekend to visit towns "where the United States believes there are credible allegations of significant human rights abuses over the course of the last three to four months."

On the issue of eastern Slavonia, a Croatian territory occupied by Serbian forces, Mr. Burns said that Peter Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Croatia, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the United Nations envoy, would return to the region later Thursday to "re-energize" negotiations.

He also said that President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia would return home from Dayton later Thursday, as planned, and that when the three men returned to the site of the talks in about a week "the discussions on eastern Slavonia will be resumed."

Mr. Tudjman had threatened to retake the area by force if there was no agreement at the talks.

After an opening ceremony on Wednesday and a reluctant handshake that failed to mask their mutual hostility, Mr. Milosevic, Mr. Tudjman and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia retired to their spartan quarters at the air base to begin what promises to be long and tortuous negotiations.

Mr. Christopher said after initial talks with the three leaders that they had hardened some positions and there were "vast differences" between them.

He added, however: "I found some reason to hope... a willingness to negotiate... we got off to a good start."

But there was no glimmer of light on the Bosnia question, as the positions of the Bosnian government and the Serbs appeared to be virtually irreconcilable.

Mr. Christopher identified territorial issues, elections and a constitution as the toughest being faced.

Pentagon Probes Cost of False Data

How Much for Weapons?

By Walter Pincus
and R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon may have spent billions of dollars to meet false weapons threats posed by misleading information in secret Soviet documents that the CIA obtained from questionable Soviet agents in the late 1980s and early 1990s, congressional and administration sources say.

Questions have arisen over a flow of secret military technical studies that a group of Soviet sources began to deliver several years after other sources were lost in 1985 because they were betrayed by the confessed spy Aldrich H. Ames. Earlier documents ran into the thousands of pages, were genuine and helped U.S. defense planners to better combat the military threat from the Soviet Union.

When the flow resumed, the chief of reports of the Soviet division of the CIA's clandestine service insisted that the documents were legitimate even though he came to believe that some of the new sources for them may have been individuals controlled by the KGB, the sources said Wednesday.

As a result, the documents were passed to the Pentagon and reports sent to the White House and other policymakers with what the sources said was inadequate or nonexistent warning of their possibly tainted origins.

The now retired officer, who has not been identified, received the strongest reprimand of seven that were disclosed Tuesday by John M. Deutch, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, for what he called the "devastating" and "inexcusable" intelligence failure. The former officer has insisted to investigators that "the fact that it came from a bad source doesn't make it bad information," a person familiar with the matter said.

The Pentagon announced Wednesday that Deputy Defense Secretary John White has established a panel to study the possible impact of the Soviet disinformation on U.S. military spending. A preliminary Defense Department survey, started this year as part of the dam-

age assessment in the wake of the arrest of Mr. Ames, reached the conclusion that billions of dollars may have been spent unnecessarily to meet the "worst case" possibilities of the supposed threats, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Congress, the CIA and the Pentagon continued to react to the disclosures with shock.

Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania and chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said he hoped to hold a public hearing next week to hear from the three former CIA directors who ran the agency during the years when their officers were passing the questionable, sensitive information on Soviet subjects to the president and top national-security policymakers.

The three, William H. Webster, Robert M. Gates and R. James Woolsey, had said they knew nothing about the questionable sourcing of the material. They sent a letter to Mr. Deutch protesting a finding by the CIA inspector general, Frederick P. Hitz, that they should be among those held accountable for the debacle.

The three former directors also suggested to Mr. Deutch that Mr. Hitz ought to be investigated because he had inquired into, and filed a 1991 report on, the operations of the Soviet division of the Directorate of Operations, or clandestine service. That is where the problems arose, but the three said Mr. Hitz in 1991 did not call specific attention to his "discussion of the reliability of information from sources possibly controlled by the Soviets."

Under normal CIA procedures, Mr. Hitz's report at the time would have been sent directly to Mr. Webster, who was then CIA director. In the letter, however, Mr. Webster and the other two said they had only "recently learned" of the report. Mr. Webster was out of town Wednesday, according to his secretary.

An administration official familiar with the views of the CIA leadership said many of the agency's managers were sympathetic to the three former directors, who were not criticized by Mr. Deutch.



A woman in Sarajevo embracing a relative who had just crossed the Bridge of Brotherhood and Unity from the Serbian side to the Bosnian side of the city. The bridge, which had been closed since May, reopened on Thursday.

Protocol Politics at the Hotel Hope

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

DAYTON, Ohio — Protocol is power. Deftly used, its political message is unmistakable. The message in Dayton is simple. The Bosnian Serbs are mere minions. President Slobodan Milosevic of Bosnia is a very important person.

When Mr. Milosevic arrived to attend Bosnian peace talks at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, he was whisked off in a limousine, flanked by Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke.

When Nikola Koljevic, a Shakespeare scholar and the self-styled vice president of the Bosnian Serbs, arrived, he was bundled into the back of a modest vehicle with several others, his face pressed hard against the window like a kid gazing despairingly into a candy store.

Mr. Holbrooke and his delegation got the measure of Mr. Koljevic on a recent visit to Belgrade. The Bosnian Serb, a diminutive figure with a splendid command of English, complained bitterly about the North Atlantic Treaty Organization bombing in September, saying that a bomb had landed just 250 meters from his office in the Serbs' headquarters at Pale.

A member of Mr. Holbrooke's delegation immediately retorted that the Serbs had been pounding the people of Sarajevo for more than three years.

To this, Mr. Koljevic waved his hand dismissively. "Oh," he said, "that was just a bit of mistaken gunnery."

So mistaken, it seems, that the Bosnian Serbs, who accounted for about one-third

of Bosnia's prewar population and long held the initiative in the war, now find themselves isolated.

Mr. Milosevic, who initially armed and supported them, has in effect become America's means to avoid dealing with his former proxies in Bosnia. The choice is not one of transparent moral clarity, but such choices do not exist in the Balkans.

Mr. Milosevic, who had complained that he did not want to be "locked up like a monk in Dayton," seemed Wednesday to enjoy his first moment in America since the Yugoslav war began in 1991.

He strode into the Hotel Hope and Conference Center, in the midst of the vast base, with an air of bustling assertiveness, chin and belly protruding with equal self-confidence. Tension filled the air. Hope was not conspicuous.

President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia looked confused and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia looked professorial. The three men shook hands, perfunctorily, old acquaintances with some awkward business at hand. Since they last did so, in 1991, a quarter of a million people have been killed.

The shadow of the dead and maimed was present. Gojko Susak, the tough Croatian defense minister, would not even look at the Serbs. His forces bound 170,000 of them out of the Krajina region three months ago.

Mr. Tudjman would not meet Mr. Milosevic's gaze. Carl Bildt, the galling European mediator, who has suggested that Mr. Tudjman might be a war criminal, looked a little uneasy as he sat opposite the

Croatian president. It was a historic gathering. The walls were off-pink. The plants looked sad. The furniture was modest. The gray carpet did not quite coocele a stain or two. Versailles, it was not.

In Sarajevo, at the battered presidency, they still muster a chandelier.

The three leaders are housed in the visiting officers' quarters, comfortable but unfancy. The rooms — two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a den — were refurbished with identical furniture. "They live separately and they also live equally," said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher urged the presidents to consider the future. He told them to ensure that "the sons and daughters of those who have died" are able "to live without fear." But the shadow of the past still lay heavy.

The Dayton Daily News, in a special supplement, tried Wednesday to explain Balkan history, distant and not so distant.

But there were a few problems. The biography of Mr. Izetbegovic carried a photograph of Mr. Tudjman. And vice versa. The map of the Balkans during World War II showed Croatia, then a Nazi puppet, under Allied control.

The paper was wrestling with a vast theme. Winston Churchill said the trouble with the Balkans was that it produced more history than it can consume. It still does. The Dayton conference amounts to an attempt to unravel at least the recent past in a setting that speaks of the future. It will not be easy.

This is a long way from Sarajevo.

Franz Pfyffer von Altshofen Dies, Headed Swiss Guards at Vatican

New York Times Service

LUCERNE, Switzerland — Franz Pfyffer von Altshofen, 77, who was the commander of the Swiss Guards in 1981 when Pope John Paul II was shot and wounded in St. Peter's Square, died here Friday.

Mr. Pfyffer was a 54-year-old lawyer in Lucerne in 1972 when he was named commander of the largely ceremonial 100-man force of Swiss mercenaries.

When a 23-year-old Turk opened fire from within a crowd of 15,000 well-wishers and seriously wounded the Pope, two guards were among the first to reach the pontiff. But their greatest service was to his attacker, Mehmet Ali Agca, as they rescued him from a mob.

The next year, after 10 years' service, Mr. Pfyffer pleaded ill health and received papal permission to retire at age 65.

Fredrick Chandler, 22, Publishing-Family Heir

Fredrick Chandler, 22, an heir of the family that controls Times-Mirror Co., the owner of the Los Angeles Times and other American newspapers, died Oct.

26 in Las Vegas from head injuries suffered in a car accident. The accident occurred Oct. 20, when Mr. Chandler was driving home from dinner with his father, Bruce Chandler. The younger Chandler lost control of his car and veered off the road. He was airlifted to Las Vegas Trauma Center, where he died six days later.

Brian Lenihan, 64, Former Irish Politician

DUBLIN (AP) — Former Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan, 64, the runner-up in Ireland's last presidential election, died Wednesday.

Mr. Lenihan was elected to the Dail, the lower house of the Irish Parliament, in 1961, and was made justice minister in 1964. He served as foreign minister and deputy prime minister from 1987 to 1989. He moved to the Defense Ministry in 1989-90.

Mr. Lenihan ran for president in 1990, but his campaign foundered in a controversy about his role in political maneuvers in 1982. Mary Robinson won the election.

Raymond W. Hoecker, Inventor of the Bar Code

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri (AP) — Raymond W. Hoecker, 82, the man who came up with the idea for the Universal Product Code, the bar of thick and thin lines read by an electronic scanner for merchandise pricing, died here Sunday.

As an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, his idea for a universal code scanning system in 1968, which began as a round symbol with lines radiating from the center, began the modern rectangular code used today at nearly every cash register in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Hoecker also was responsible for prepackaging meat sold in grocery stores.

Leo M. Jercinovic, 75, who as a U.S. army tech sergeant helped build the first atomic bomb and sat with it on its automobile trip from Los Alamos to the Trinity Site testing ground in July 1945, died Sunday in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

CHURCH: Reaching Out

Continued from Page 1

editors of La Civiltà Cattolica as a Jesuit publication, the journal potentially influences education and missionary activity, both of which are key labors of the order. So the article is bound to stir up outreach efforts, which in recent years have grown stagnant, in part because of the deep doctrinal differences that exist among the various faiths, Vatican observers said.

Epochally speaking, some observers think such willingness to push ahead on points in common foreshadows an eventual healing of religious division. "Looking ahead, you catch a glimpse of the cross-fertilization of the great religious traditions in the next millennium," a Vatican expert, Marco Politi, wrote in the newspaper La Repubblica.

La Civiltà Cattolica was once regarded as "a conservative voice, but now is considered liberal in Catholic intellectual circles." The article is entitled "Can You Speak of 'Revelation' in Non-Christian Religions?" The answer appears to be yes.

5 Are Killed in Gun Attack On Bar in Southern Italy

Reuters

MONTEBELLO, JONICO, Italy — Five men were killed in a Mafia-style attack when gunmen using rifles and pistols opened fire at a bar in southern Italy, the police said.

Investigators said the attack was most likely part of the war-fare between clans of the Mafia in the southern mainland Calabria region.

At least three gunmen opened fire outside the bar on the outskirts of the small town

of Montebello Jonico just before midnight Wednesday and continued shooting inside when their victims tried to take refuge in a bathroom, police said.

The dead were all men aged between 26 and 54. A sixth man was hospitalized in critical condition.

Two of the men died on the scene and the three others died on the way to hospitals.

The "Ndrangheta, which specializes in kidnappings, has recently moved into drug trafficking, according to the police.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

CIA Out of Control

The CIA's reporting on foreign military capacities is supposed to help the United States spend its defense dollars wisely. But in the late 1980s and early 1990s it may have contributed to billions in misdirected spending. The CIA's ongoing assessment of the damage caused by the Aldrich Ames affair reveals that much of the information that the agency provided to the White House and the Pentagon during these years was fabricated by Soviet double agents who pretended to work for the CIA but remained loyal to Moscow.

These double agents replaced genuine agents who had been executed after Mr. Ames betrayed them to the Soviets. They gained their jobs on the basis of inside information about CIA procedures that Mr. Ames sold to Moscow beginning in 1985. Even after CIA officials became aware that the new agents were unreliable, the agency continued to pass on their tainted assessments to the president, the secretary of defense and others without alerting them to the problem.

So far as can be learned, the tainted reports tended to overestimate Soviet military and economic strength, perhaps to deter America from confrontation, perhaps to encourage excessive American defense spending. Whatever the motive, Washington policymakers relied on this dubious information to make major

weapons purchases, including the new F-22 fighter, whose research and development costs will amount to \$2.2 billion next year alone.

Not all the information fed by the double agents was necessarily inaccurate, and not all weapons decisions based on tainted information were necessarily unwise. Many kinds of information, including untainted intelligence reports, are factored into weapons planning. But, as Senator Arlen Specter, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, noted on Tuesday, "if the Soviet Union is passing this information through controlled sources, it isn't for the benefit of the United States of America."

Most of those involved in these indefensible lapses have already left the CIA. The current director, John Deutch, has established his credentials as a tough reformer. To safeguard against any repetition, he is taking steps to make sure that future recipients of intelligence reports know more about the sources of the underlying information.

An intelligence agency that knowingly misleads its own government with tainted information from the other side is about as out of control as it gets. It is Mr. Deutch's responsibility to ensure that such an appalling performance is never repeated. Congress must insist that he succeed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Greenspan Dividend

Cutting the U.S. budget deficit has just become a little less difficult. The economy's performance over the summer, according to the statistics published over the past few days, has been somewhat better than either the Clinton administration or Congress had expected, and the record for the full year will be better. Slightly more growth will mean higher tax revenues, and slightly lower inflation will mean smaller inflation adjustments to federal benefit checks and to federal tax schedules. It is not a huge change, but it is significant and it is in the right direction.

You could call it the Greenspan dividend. It reflects good week-to-week management of the American economy by Alan Greenspan and his colleagues at the Federal Reserve Board. Last year they raised interest rates to slow down an expansion that was going too fast and was headed for trouble. This year interest rates have been coming down, and the result is turning out well. That will be true even if, as seems probable, the statistics for the past quarter are too good to be sustained through the present one.

This performance ought to encourage those people in Congress and the administration who want to keep bringing the budget deficit down. The Treasury has just announced the final figure for the fiscal year that ended in September — \$164

billion, the lowest in relation to the size of the economy since 1979. That is why it has been possible to bring the interest rates down. As Mr. Greenspan endlessly points out, the agency's congressional committees, be it more than an appointed official, a bureaucrat, who can only work with the material that elected officials provide.

If there is no further legislation, the budget deficit will begin to rise again this year and will be more than \$300 billion by the end of the decade, above all because of the rising cost of medical benefits. That rise needs to be limited more fairly, with more concern for the people at the lower end of the income ladder, than the legislation now moving through Congress would do it. But it needs to be limited.

As the past year's experience suggests, lower deficits and interest rates have broad benefits for the country. Jobs are increasing as fast as the number of people coming into the labor force — 1.3 million of them over the past year. Productivity has been rising, offering the possibility of higher wages without inflation. The uncertainties ahead, and the perils to both the economy and the federal budget, are many and well known. It is enough here to point out that, so far, things have gone a good deal better in 1995 than most people expected when the year began.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Shady Bond Practices

The market for American municipal bonds has been riddled with corrupt practices. Bond dealers have been caught bribing government officials to win business. They have also used a more subtle tactic — contributing to the campaigns of local officials so as to win contracts to market a local government's bonds. In between the blatant and subtle forms of corruption fall a variety of other suspect practices.

The Securities and Exchange Commission, under Chairman Arthur Levitt, is moving aggressively against these shady practices. Last week two Wall Street giants, Merrill Lynch and Lazard Frères, agreed to pay fines of about \$24 million to settle charges by the SEC that they had engaged in secret fee-splitting on municipal bond deals.

Lazard served as investment adviser to government agencies in several states, the District of Columbia and the U.S. Postal Service. It advised officials to hire Merrill Lynch to buy and sell these municipalities' securities. What no one told the officials is that Merrill had agreed to pay Lazard for the lucrative referrals — an arrangement that, because of its secrecy, created a conflict of interest hidden from the clients. The clients thought they were getting in-

dependent advice; they were not. Merrill Lynch and Lazard Frères claim that Mark Ferber, then a Lazard partner, assured them that the clients had been informed of the fee-splitting arrangement. The SEC does not dispute this claim, but nonetheless censured the firms for a deceptive practice that should have been avoided.

Earlier this year the SEC put a stop to a different practice, then legal, known as "pay to play." Investment firms seeking to sell a municipality's bonds would contribute to the campaigns of local officials. Mr. Levitt persuaded the largest municipal bond dealers to voluntarily stop the practice. Then he pushed the prohibition through the industry's rule-making board, which puts the SEC in position to enforce the ban. The SEC has also filed complaints against bond dealers for kickbacks and other violations of securities laws.

The SEC's campaign points up the folly of proposals in Congress that would cut back its budget for compliance. Financial markets work well only if lenders and borrowers feel secure. That is why the SEC is going after bad actors — a record that Congress should support, not obstruct.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The System in South Korea

Among South Koreans the taste for vengeance likely is fostered by the sense that the "Korean miracle" was built on their backs, and that the money that found its way to Roh Tae Woo's accounts was taken from their pockets. In this they are exactly right. The real scandal here is the Korea over which he presided, a top-down system where those with political pull got all the breaks (and especially credit) while

those without connections were left out in the cold. When business becomes a matter of connections, who can be surprised when politicians become rich? The point is that big government breeds big corruption. We would feel much better about the vanguard of South Korea's new morality if they devoted as much energy to reforming the system as they have to seeking Mr. Roh's humiliation.

—For Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong)

The 'Fight for Changing Power' Begins in Russia

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Just as an attempted coup by KGB hard-liners led to the elevation of Boris Yeltsin, an attempted purge masterminded by the hospitalized Boris Yeltsin's palace guard may do the same for Grigori Yavlinsky.

The Central Election Commission, dominated by the Filatov-Korzhakov-Satarov Kremlin cabal, began the purge early last week by disqualifying two minor parties from next month's parliamentary elections. One stars the reformer Galina Starovoitova, the other is led by the anti-Yeltsin rightist Alexander Rutskoi. There was no outcry.

The emboldened purgers, with Mr. Yeltsin in isolation, then moved on their primary target, Mr. Yavlinsky's popular Yabloko bloc. When party officials refused to make a statement that would have undermined their campaign in the provinces, the "inner nomenklatura" induced the commission to close down the reformers' campaign on party technicalities.

A remarkable reaction ensued: The force of public opinion made itself felt in Russia. Outrage was palpable in the press and on television. Alexander Lebed, whose 13 percent support for president

next year puts him in a dead heat with Mr. Yavlinsky, excoriated the "game without rules." Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, third with 7 percent, hoped that "this mistake will be corrected."

Public revulsion was not unanimous. Yeltsin aides charged Yabloko with sloppiness, while the fast-sinking Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, along with the Communist leader, saw the uproar as a conspiratorial publicity stunt to boost Mr. Yavlinsky.

Suddenly the untested supreme court is thrust in the limelight. A few days ago it had reinstated the party of Ms. Starovoitova, who then urged her supporters to vote for the beleaguered Yabloko candidates. This Friday, with the eyes of the nation and the world on it, the court will take up Mr. Yavlinsky's appeal and make the election legitimate — or not.

This is the real beginning of the fight for changing power in this country," says Mr. Yavlinsky in a telephone interview from Moscow. "Such a violation of the law undermines the elections as a democratic procedure. If the ruling is allowed

to stand, it would show the people that the elections would be unfair."

That is why most of his political foes denounced the purge. "Even my opponents know that Yabloko is the most important national political force," says the 41-year-old economist, the only reformer who has built a base in the provinces. "Fair elections cannot happen without us. This is a recognition that nobody can claim political success, true legitimacy, without us in the race."

What has the interruption done to his candidates for Parliament? "The hit was painful. The election commission has stopped all our preparations, all our activities, a month before the election. Remind yourself of the size of our country."

Did Mr. Yeltsin, who met privately with Mr. Yavlinsky two months ago, have any role in the party purge? "No," Mr. Yavlinsky is unequivocal. "This was prepared as a gift for him. His staff thought it would make him happy. In a way, it's like Chechnya — it shows how those people around him know nothing about real life."

Surrounding the stricken president are power brokers who are thinking beyond his demise. When Mr. Yavlinsky says

"some people do not want presidential elections next year," I presume he means a network of KGB old-timers, corrupt apparatchiks, bribe-paying industrialists, mafia hoodlums, army bureaucrats and the chavrusin politicians who cater to their demands.

Many reformers and their families have long been harassed by this crowd; when Mr. Yeltsin was appealed to, he sometimes cut back the intimidation. Now the harassment has escalated by turning institutional. "If the people who do this to my party gain power," says Mr. Yavlinsky, "it would be extremely dangerous — and not just to Russia."

What is to stop Russia's clandestine anti-democracy movement? Not its supreme court, although the world hopes that fair elections are upheld on Friday. The power to stop all such cabals is the force of public opinion, expressed on the street, reflected in the media, reported in polls, taken up by politicians of almost all stripes.

Mr. Yavlinsky sees three battles ahead: "First, to reach parliamentary elections. Then, to have a presidential election next year. The last battle is the fight to win."

The New York Times

So Who Will Decide at Last to Protect Victims From Aggressors?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

WASHINGTON — Have there ever been as many defenseless civilians slaughtered in the full view of as many well-armed bystanders as in Bosnia?

Has there ever been as much indifference, incompetence and complicity on the part of as many governments?

Has as much money ever been spent and as many forces mobilized, with as little effect, as for peacekeeping in Bosnia?

Up to 10,000 Bosnian men and boys were murdered after the fall of Srebrenica to a Serbian attack of last July 9, 10 and 11. Now leading American newspapers are again providing eyewitness accounts of UN peacekeepers, Bosnian government officials, survivors and others of the Serbian attack on the defenseless UN "safe haven" and its swollen population of refugees.

This time the accounts are documented by aerial photographs of mass murder just released by the U.S. government.

It is not clear why the government decided to make these accounts available and why leading American newspapers decided to feature this documentation of Serbian war crimes now, on the eve of the "peace talks" in Dayton, Ohio. But they did.

The new accounts contain new details of the massacres, including information on the direct participation of military forces of the government of Serbia, some new details on when and how the U.S. government learned that a massacre was under way, and what the U.S. officials did and did not do about these events.

But the essential facts had been

reported in Europe and America as the massacres occurred in July.

It may be that the U.S. government desired to release the story before the Dutch government issued its report on the behavior of Dutch peacekeeping forces in Srebrenica. Perhaps the Clinton administration preferred to lay out its version of events before the debate began in Congress on providing 20,000 U.S. troops for peacekeeping in Bosnia.

In any case, the new accounts of Serbian massacres and international inaction that have been spread across the front pages reflect other great crimes of this violent century and raise a similar question: Why did not the American government, the United Nations or the allies do something to stop the murders?

For example, we learn from the new accounts that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright was informed by Bosnia's representative Mohammed Sacirbey on July 11 that Bosnian men and boys who had been forcibly removed from Srebrenica were being slaughtered in cold blood. And we learn that one day later, July 12, U.S. reconnaissance planes photographed these atrocities.

But Washington did not bring the matter before the UN Security Council for one month, until Aug. 10. Why did the U.S. government wait so long to seek action on this most urgent matter?

We read new details concerning UN commanders who made no preparations to protect the civilian populations under their care because they could not believe that danger was impending.

They did not ask for reinforcements or call for air strikes in time to fend off attackers.

We read again of international procrastination, impotence and buck passing. The New York Times report describes the UN commander, General Bernard Janvier, as "unprepared" that air strikes were needed as late as the night of July 10 — although on that same day Le Monde headlined the general's request on July 9 for NATO air support to fend off the Serbian attack.

We hear again of the helplessness and passivity of UN peacekeepers, outnumbered and frightened, held hostage by Serbs, becoming an easy excuse for inaction. We read that not until after the town had fallen did Dutch peacekeepers receive orders to "take all reasonable measures to protect refugees and civilians in their care." It is, in any case, clear that there were too few Dutch peacekeepers to provide protection to the many thousands of civilians in Srebrenica.

The Dutch government's inquiry into Dutch responsibility placed the blame for failure to protect Srebrenica on the United Nations and NATO, not on the small band of Dutch peacekeepers. It blames the United Nations for being too reluctant to use force against the Serbian assault. The United Nations blames the member states for not providing troops in adequate numbers. The Americans blame the "dual key" of military command, and so forth.

Can we learn anything that will be useful in avoiding future such catastrophes from the study of unrealistic rules of engagement, cumbersome organization and the perverse priorities that kept NATO planes circling above Srebrenica while civilians were slaughtered below?

Perhaps. We can face the fact that this "peacekeeping" operation most assuredly did not achieve its goals. It did not "mitigate and reduce the impact of the violence on innocent civilians," which Bill Perry described as a chief concern. It did not prevent a humanitarian catastrophe.

UN peacekeeping and the Clinton administration failed in their goals. I believe that they failed because they valued their multilateral tools more than the human lives that the tools should have protected.

Peacekeeping has value only as it is able to keep peace. NATO has value only as it is able to preserve freedom and peace and repel aggression. Both require recognizing when aggression has occurred.

Nothing useful can be accomplished in Bosnia by 20,000 U.S. troops or 100,000 NATO forces until the governments are able to make the essential moral and political distinctions between perpetrators and victims of violence, and define the task as protecting victims from aggressors.

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The 'Process' Can Still Get Stuck

By Flora Lewis

AMMAN, Jordan — As usual in the Middle East, the outlook depends on how you measure. Compared with the Madrid summit which launched the whole "peace process" in 1992, the World Economic Summit here has been an astonishing display of how far Arabs and Israelis have gone in dealing with each other.

Compared with hopes raised by breakthrough agreements since then, the advance is discouragingly slow and fragile.

Talking about world economic trends, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres encapsulated the idea behind the meeting, saying that "peace has to be privatized, too." To a large extent, the job is being handed to businessmen.

Invited by the Swiss-based World Economic Forum, the high-powered representatives gathered here issued a set of practical recommendations to governments of the Middle East and North Africa. They concluded that it is not enough to recognize that "peace is good for business." They must also take the major steps needed to show they realize that "business is good for peace."

Political leaders made speeches that raised flurries of irritation, but the businessmen sounded each other out on prospects. No doubt U.S. diplomat Dennis Ross indulged in some of the obligatory self-congratulation after a big conference when he said, "We came with high expectations, they were exceeded." But the general sense was that there was a real success, precisely because Arab-Israeli dealings are coming to seem ordinary, as in other parts of the world, no longer a dramatic spectacle.

There was even a quarrel over

which Arab state would get to host the meeting next year. It will be Egypt, but Qatar and some other Gulf sheikhdoms vied for the chance, although they have no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Banalization is the balm that makes these profit-seeking contacts work, not goodwill or tolerance. But it is making an enormous difference, gradually transforming the claim that the "peace process" is irreversible from rhetoric to reality.

An Israeli official said "the core group" working to advance the process with Israel is expanding, no longer threatened with isolation from other Arabs but beginning to provoke fears of being left out.

What is the core group? "Jordan, the Palestinians, Qatar and Oman," he said — not Egypt any longer, which seems to be losing its status as unique bridge between the two sides.

Another big step in key perceptions will come with Palestinian elections in Gaza and the West Bank, now definitely scheduled for Jan. 20. According to outside observers, the elections are being well organized and strict international monitoring well prepared, so they have a good chance of being the freest and fairest ever held in an Arab land.

That will give a new legitimacy to Yasser Arafat's Palestine National Authority and enhanced status for the ever more difficult negotiations ahead.

Everybody recognized that the hardest part lies ahead, the big emotional issues. And it is obvious that there are still many enemies of peace on both sides.

That is why the U.S. Congress's law ordering the building of an American embassy in Jerusalem is so upsetting. The law, practically defanged by allowing the president to waive its provisions for an indefinite number of six-month periods, is nonetheless emotionally and politically provocative.

There may be a few regional leaders who understand that it is all about American domestic politics and has nothing to do with U.S. foreign policy. But to most people, America is America, and it seems to be taking a turn favoring the opponents of an agreed settlement.

The use of such a gimmick to advance personal campaigns for the highest public office, as Senator Bob Dole has done, is demeaning to Congress. Realizing that he hasn't the votes to make a veto stick, President Bill Clinton has resorted to another gimmick, announcing that he won't sign the bill but that when it becomes law he will use the power of waiver.

This irresponsible approach to legislative and executive decisions stems in part from Israeli politics. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin failed to realize until just recently what deep inroads his Likud rivals had made into the American Jewish lobby. He not only didn't make his case effectively, he didn't understand Likud links with the rising American militant right.

So there is good news and bad news. The direction is irreversible. Israel has won acceptance, and with it big new markets in the developing world that bring prosperity. But the "process" can still get stuck. The Middle East will not fade from the headlines.

© Flora Lewis

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Border Dispute

HAVANA — Preparations are being made for a naval demonstration against Venezuela in which all available ships of the British fleet will take part. The present dispute dates back to 1814, when by the Treaty of Paris, England acquired the Dutch possession of Essequibo. The Venezuelans have questioned whether both banks of the Essequibo River were in possession of the Dutch at the time of surrender, or only one. The British view is that the frontier is marked by the extreme limit of the watershed of all rivers flowing into the Essequibo.

1920: Harding Elected

NEW YORK — Warren G. Harding has been elected President. The early returns bear out the Republican prediction of a landslide comparable to the McKinley and Roosevelt years. From West to East the voters of the nation sent the Demo-

cratic party to a smashing defeat. The feature of the election appears to be the millions of women voters in New York State who upset all past political figures and contributed to the rolling up of a Republican plurality in the entire state. This breaks all political records. The Republicans have both the Senate and the House.

1945: Violence in Cairo

CAIRO — Rioting crowds set fire to a synagogue and smashed and looted Jewish shops in Cairo today [Nov. 2], as violence in the inner Middle East spread from Palestine to Egypt. Mobs milled through the city smashing windows and tearing down signposts along the main streets. Reliable reports said that 10 persons were killed and 200 wounded. The violence broke out at the end of a general strike called by Moslem leaders to protest the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which promised a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.



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OPINION/LETTERS

Totally Clueless at the CIA,
Or Duped and in the Loop

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — Boris and Natasha should sue.

Only in cartoons, it turns out, could Americans (ably represented by moose and squirrel) always outfox Russian spies. In real life, the American side was too busy bungling to stop Soviet dastardly deeds.

It was probably the inevitable sordid end for a profession where grown men called assassination attempts and blackmail "the family jewels," and ran around for years saying things like "My mansion has many rooms" and "Let's have another martini and overthrow Albania."

All those billions lavished on intelligence, and now we find out that everyone in the loop was duped. Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush — a former Head Spook, as he signed notes — were fed disinformation by CIA officers who considered it more important to protect Soviet double agents (created with the help of Aldrich Hazen Ames) than to give American leaders the truth.

Did we spend a trillion or so too many dollars winning the Cold War? The CIA knew the Soviets were lying, but their stories were so good. Well, good enough for the president of the United States.

The last three CIA directors have written a transcendently weaselly letter to the current chief, John Deutch, demanding to be exonerated from blame for the poisoned years outlined by CIA investigators.

William Webster, Robert Gates and James Woolsey wrote: "By any reasonable standard... there is no basis to hold any of us personally accountable for what we agree is now apparent: that there was a serious breach of the integrity of the intelligence process."

After bragging that their shared experience spans nine presidential administrations, they say they did not know what was going on. "None of the three of us had any knowledge of the misleading characterization of sources as described in the report."

Why blame them for being clueless? They were only in charge of national security. It just shows the brazen careerism that is socially acceptable in Washington.

Senator Bob Kerrey, who released a copy of the letter, was disgusted. "Here are Gates, Woolsey and Webster saying they did not know that significant pieces of human intel-

ligence were delivered by people who were controlled by the KGB?" he said. "They say they should not be held accountable or reprimanded? I say they're wrong."

When Mr. Gates was a deputy national security adviser in the Bush White House, he once noted wryly that American spy networks were so weak in some parts of the world that CNN often provided faster, more accurate information on the ground.

That was enough to make John le Carré wince. But the new revelations are stunning even measured by classic debacles of the past, says Evan Thomas, the Newsweek bureau chief in Washington who wrote "The Very Best Men," about the humbling antics of the dashing preppies who ran the CIA at the start.

After the Bay of Pigs and the Church Committee hearings, people thought the CIA was wicked and dangerous and out of control," Mr. Thomas said. "Now people think they're incompetent. The CIA would much rather be thought of as wicked than incompetent."

With their glamorous diet of Ian Fleming and Tom Clancy, Americans were slow to recognize how warped the CIA culture had gotten. But the demystification of the agency is now complete.

"The Ames case peeled back the last veil of secrecy to reveal an imaginary elite who would lie to protect themselves," said Tim Weiner, a New York Times reporter who co-wrote "Betrayal," about Mr. Ames. "The CIA is a laughingstock. When they laugh at you in Washington, you're dead."

Mr. Thomas wrote in Newsweek that Mr. Deutch was trying to inject some *mench* into the uptight macho spook culture. He links arms with startled spies, kisses them on the cheek and concluded a cable to one CIA station chief in Europe with "I love you." (Unless that's code for "I'll meet you at the phone booth in Bucharest.")

The spy master is so loosey-goosey that, during the Newsweek interview, he began undressing to jog. "I left before he got down to his shorts," Mr. Thomas said.

James Bond would not understand John Deutch's sort of hugging and kissing. But 007 would know when something should be shaken, not stirred. This CIA needs a slap, not a smooch.

New York Times Service



By JEAN in Der Standard (Vienna). C & W Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Turkish Business

Regarding "Arms Aid to Turkey?" (Editorial, Oct. 18):

This editorial is based on hearsay and casual observations concerning the so-called Kurdish problem in southeastern Turkey.

As a Turk, I am tired of the rhetoric that "Washington should end the sale of weapons used in the war and condition further military aid and sales on Turkish respect for human rights."

What war? The Turkish state has the right to defend itself against Kurdish terrorist rebels whose aim is to destroy the territorial and national integrity of the country and defend its citizens against murderous bands. This is not war but putting down a rebellion that was started by a few separatists.

Kurds have never been considered a minority in Turkey. The modern concept of the Turkish nation is a melting pot, where many ethnic groups, including Kurds, have mixed and blended into a few Marxist lit the fire of Kurdish separatism and Kurdish racism.

There has been too much talk of political settlement and democratization. If by political settlement it

is meant that the Turkish state must enter into negotiations with terrorists and discuss "solutions" such as autonomy and federation, forget it! Unfortunately, outsiders who are ignorant of the foundations and development of the Turkish nation cannot realize that this would open the lid of an ethnic Pandora's box. Then, as it has happened in Bosnia, nobody would be able to put an end to the ethnic strife.

ALTEMUR KILIÇ,
Istanbul.

Europe's Job Agency

I was interested to read Fredrik Floren's letter, "Job Solutions" (Letters, Oct. 3). In fact, the European employment agency suggested by Mr. Floren now exists.

Called EURES (European Employment Services), it is a partnership between the European Commission and the employment services of the 15 member states, together with Norway and Iceland. Other groups interested in labor mobility, such as employer organizations, trade unions and universities, also participate.

The EURES network seeks to provide detailed information con-

cerning job vacancies and job applications, as well as information on living and working conditions and the labor market, to assist people looking for work across Europe and employers seeking to recruit people in Europe.

A job seeker or employer can now contact the local employment service and be put in touch with a "Euroadviser" — one of a network of 400 advisers across the European Union trained in all aspects of the European labor market. In addition to the general information and advice they can give, Euroadvisers have access to a computerized database of job vacancies from across the European Economic Area.

There are currently more than 4,500 posts in the job-vacancy database. In the nine months up to September 1995, Euroadvisers had placed more than 500 job seekers into jobs in countries other than the seekers' own.

ALLAN LARSSON,
Brussels.

The writer is director-general of the Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs Directorate of the European Commission.

Dear English Speakers:
Please Drop the Dialects

By Mikie Kiyoi

PARIS — It is incontestable that English is the world's most accepted working language. Several centuries of Anglo-American economic and cultural predominance have contributed considerably to the language's status today. Young French people are willing to speak English with foreigners. Even their president did an interview in English. Worldwide computer networks reinforce this predominance.

Whether English should be the only official language of the United States is a matter for Americans

possible when nonnatives talk to me in Japanese. Accordingly, I strongly request that staff members of Anglo-American international organizations not stick to their hometown's brand of English.

(You may point out the difficulty of understanding English spoken by Japanese. Please remember that we are making tremendous efforts to distinguish "L" from "R" or "S" from "Th.")

Native English speakers who are international civil servants cannot fulfill their international responsibilities if they speak as if they were addressing only fellow natives.

I could make a similar point about written English. I have encountered many compositions that were written in plain English yet were still intellectually impressive. Avoiding unusual nouns also attests to the writer's effort to convey his or her message to nonnatives.

I sincerely believe there exists a cosmopolitan English — a lingua franca, written or spoken — that is clearly different from what native English speakers use unconsciously in their daily life.

There are also good manners that go along with a cosmopolitan English: not monopolizing the floor, giving equal opportunity to usually silent nonnatives and refraining from interrupting nonnatives when they do speak.

We nonnatives are desperately learning English; each word pronounced by us represents our blood, sweat and tears. Our English proficiency is tangible evidence of our achievement of will, not an accident of birth. Dear Anglo-Americans, please show us you are also taking pains to make yourselves understood in an international setting.

These days, I repeatedly listen to "My Fair Lady" on my CD player, trying to better understand some of my colleagues' parochial English. But why should I, a Japanese, make such efforts? I almost want to shout like Professor Higgins: "Why can't the English teach their children how to speak? The Scotch and Irish leave you close to tears! In America, they haven't used it for years!"

The writer is head of the International Energy Agency's Non-Member Countries Division for Asia-Pacific and Latin America. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

LINCOLN

By David Herbert Donald. 714 pages. \$35. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

PERHAPS no historical figure except Napoleon has inspired as many books as Abraham Lincoln. In the 130 years since his death, about 5,000 volumes have been published. Lincoln has been deified as an American Christ, and enshrined as a frontier hero. He has been celebrated as the great emancipator, and denounced as a white supremacist.

More recently, he has been demythologized and deconstructed, fictionalized and psychoanalyzed.

Stephen B. Oates's 1977 biography, "With Malice Toward None," did much to strip away the encrustations of legend that had built up around Lincoln and gave the reader a chatty, low-key portrait of this "many-mooded man."

Now, in "Lincoln," David Herbert Donald, a Harvard University professor, takes this process of demystification one step further. Donald depicts an ambitious politician who was

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Simon Lesley, editor of Impression magazine, is reading: "As the Crow Flies" by Lord Jeffrey Archer.

"It's a tag to riches story. A barrow boy begins by selling fruit and vegetables, works his way up the ladder and ends up owning a huge department store. It's described as a Harrods, on the corner." (Mirando Hoines, IHT)



woefully ill-prepared for the job of president, and an often indecisive president who had a "reluctance to take the initiative and make bold plans," in short, a highly passive man who was "hesitant to assume positions from which there could be no retreat."

In writing "Lincoln," Donald points out that he has focused closely on what Lincoln knew, "when he knew it and why he made his decisions."

The resulting book devotes an enormous amount of space to Lincoln's legal and political career. It is Lincoln the politician, rather than Lincoln the statesman or visionary, who holds

court in this volume, a Lincoln frequently frustrated by circumstance, buffeted by fate and willing to make the pragmatic, even expedient decision.

Donald helps give the reader an understanding of the everyday difficulties besetting the Lincoln administration, but in doing so he often loses sight of the huge moral and historical issues faced by the country in the years before, during and after the Civil War.

His determination to write "from Lincoln's point of view," "to explain rather than to judge," results in an almost purely chronological account of Lincoln's life, devoid of the sort of retrospective analysis that might have situated his decisions and beliefs in some broader context.

Donald's basic story, of course, is highly familiar: Lincoln's impoverished youth on the frontier, his gradual emergence as a respected lawyer, his awkwardness with women, his love of books and his thirst for distinction.

Donald has examined material uncovered since the publication of Oates's biography, and uses it to make a couple of new assertions. In Donald's view, the young Lincoln's susceptibility to violent mood swings and his consequent

wariness of uncontrolled emotion had at least a subliminal effect on many of his later beliefs.

"As a young man," Donald writes, "he had looked to reason for guidance, both in his turbulent emotional life and in the disorderly society in which he grew up. When that proved inadequate, he found stability in the law and in the Constitution, but after the Dred Scott decision he could no longer have unqualified faith in either. The concept of the Union, older than the Constitution, deriving from the Declaration of Independence with its promise of liberty for all, had become the premise on which all his other political beliefs rested."

Although he cites Lincoln's 1838 address to the Young Men's Lyceum (in which Lincoln hailed "cold, calculating, unimpassioned reason") as an illustration of this thesis, Donald does little to flesh out his ideas. Instead, he offers another, seemingly contradictory hypothesis: that Lincoln was an essentially passive and deeply fatalistic man who increasingly came to feel "that the outcome of the war, and of his administration, was in the hands of a Higher Power."

Lincoln's compassion, his tolerance, his willingness to overlook mistakes, Donald argues, all derived from his fatalistic outlook.

Donald repeatedly tells us about Lincoln's reluctance "to be out in front of public opinion," his preference for responding "to the actions of others" and his "negative capability." He marvels at "how often chance or accident played a determining role in shaping" Lincoln's life.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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West led the club queen.

Crystal's Long Reign in Italian Town

By Kate Singleton

COLLE DI VAL D'ELSA, Italy — You think of Italian glass and you think of the exotic atmosphere of the Venetian lagoon, aerial forms, quality, design, tradition.

Not at Colle di Val d'Elsa, an enchanting hilltop town northwest of Siena. Here people are often heard to express disgust and a touch of pity for glass workers. The craftsmen of Colle consider crystal alone to be worthy of their attention, their eye for form and their supreme manual skills. Crystal they view as a noble material, on a par with precious metals; glass is dismissed as others would spurn plastic.

Ordinary glass is the product of the fusion of calcium oxide (lime), sodium carbonate and silica, whereas crystal, or flint glass, also contains a small quantity of lead that makes the finished product sharper, brighter and particularly suitable for decoration by cutting and engraving. And this is precisely what generations of master blowers and cutters have been doing to such splendid effect since the late 16th century in Colle di Val d'Elsa.

The Elsa Valley can trace its cultural heritage back to the Etruscan settlements that infused so much of central Italy with a sense of form. During the late Middle Ages, the people of Colle di Val d'Elsa gleaned ideas and techniques from the masters and merchants who passed by on the pilgrim

route from northern Europe to Rome, and by the 14th century the town was renowned for its paper, woolens and glass.

Although the paper and woolen mills began to decline within two centuries, the vocation for crystal received new impetus in 1777, when the archduke of Tuscany issued a decree forbidding the use of "foreign glass" in the state. Colle di Val d'Elsa thus enjoyed the benefits of protectionism and was able to specialize in wares that were the product of a number of different skills: blowing, grinding, cutting and polishing.

Modernization has reduced the number of factories, improved the quality of the furnaces and potentially provided the means for the mass production of crystal ware. However, the firm of Colle, the leader in fine crystal tableware, has preferred to stick to the traditional principles of production and instead embrace modernity by inciting designers to enrich the ancient tradition with new forms. The hauntingly unusual wares designed for Colle by Angelo Mangiarotti are a case in point. Hardly surprisingly, they have found their way into museum collections. "We aim to produce crystal that is considered as precious as silver," says Sergio Pregliasco, managing director at Colle. "We're not interested in quantity but quality and you can only get this when the human eye and hand help fashion and finish the objects."

There are numerous different stages in the production of a crystal wine goblet. The glass is molten, then blown to roughly the

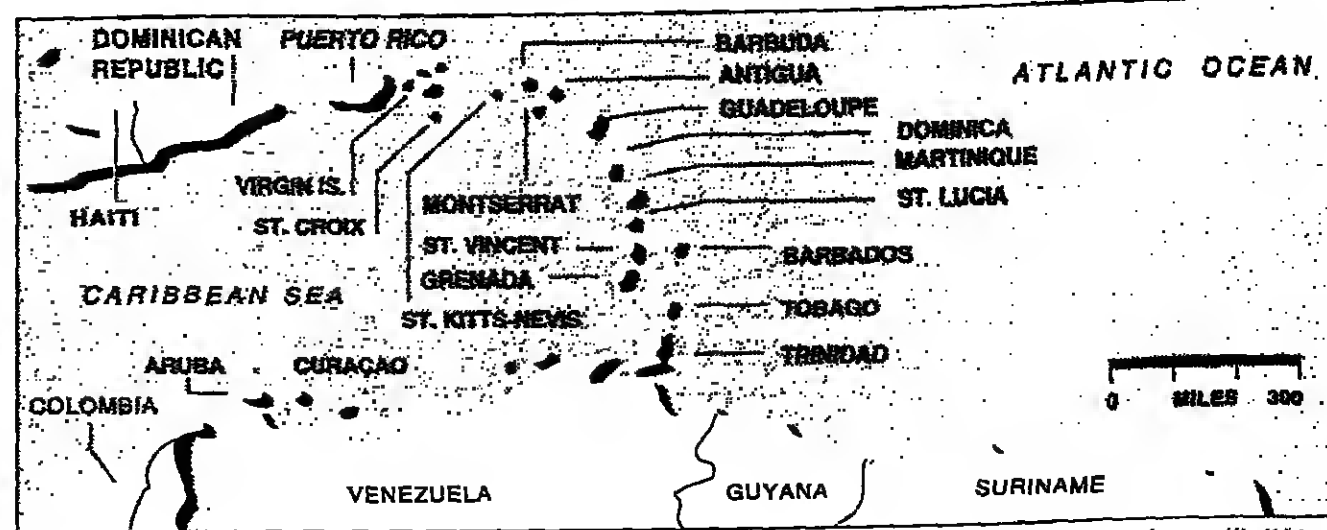
right size and shape before being clamped into a mold. Meanwhile, the stem is shaped separately and is joined to the cup. The basic object is then fired again and allowed to cool slowly so that it can be finished by grinding and cutting. No two pieces are ever exactly the same, yet we discard any item with visible faults. There's a 30 percent reject rate in the initial shaping stage and a further 25 percent during grinding."

TODAY the crystalware firms here send their products out to be ground and cut in small workshops before subjecting them to the final acid wash that brings out their brilliance. Shaping and decorating have thus become two different worlds. In the furnaces where what is solid becomes molten, intense yellows and oranges prevail, standing out against the profusion of dark iron.

By contrast, the grinders' workshops are coolly covered in a patina of fine white dust shed from the vases, candlesticks and glasses as they are brought to their full clarity.

This is how crystal is made to show off its special gifts of clarity, its ability to emit rainbows of evanescent color from each of its carefully turned and tuned edges. It sparkles like the air on a bright winter morning and rings like a bell when you tap it, yet for all its apparent lightness it is as weighty as deep water.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes on cultural affairs.



Caribbean Luring Tourists Back

By Frances Frank Marcus

MUCH of the island of St. Thomas is decked out in blue these days. Blue is the color of the tarpaulins the Federal Emergency Agency has supplied to cover the many houses without roofs.

St. Thomas is one of the three Caribbean islands—the others being Antigua and the Dutch St. Maarten—that were hardest hit by the September hurricanes designated Luis and Marilyn. The hurricanes brushed eight other islands as well, sweeping away seaside terraces and beach cottages, uprooting large trees and shutting down lights, telephones and sewage systems.

The storms also wreaked havoc with the tourism season: 16,000 hotel rooms were damaged, air service was suspended and tour companies stopped accepting bookings for some of the most-affected islands. And tourists seemed to be avoiding even the unaffected islands, at least initially.

By mid-October, daily flights had resumed to all the islands hit by the hurricanes, though in some cases service remains curtailed. American Airlines, the largest carrier from the United States into the Caribbean, has restored jet service from San Juan to Miami to St. Maarten but has canceled its direct winter jet service from New York to St. Maarten through 1995, an American spokesman said.

American has also canceled its San Juan-St. Thomas flights from Nov. 1 through 1995 and its New York-St. Thomas flights through 1995. By Nov. 1, American's only jet service into St. Thomas will be a daily flight on a 757 from Miami. Service will continue on American Eagle, the airline's commuter partner, from

San Juan to St. Thomas and other destinations.

Full resumption of air service will depend upon the pace of the recovery process, a spokesman for American said.

Continental Airlines will resume twice weekly service to Antigua and St. Maarten in mid-December, but its service to St. Thomas is "pending review."

US Air resumed daily flights from Baltimore to St. Thomas on Oct. 5 and will resume service from Baltimore into St. Maarten this month with two weekend flights. Delta has one daily flight from Atlanta to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Here is an overview of each island's status.

On Saint Thomas, no roofs means no roof systems, which hold the rainfall the island residents depend upon for their water supply, though large hotels create their own environments with independent power and water systems. Electricity is returning bit by bit, but the island will not be back to full power until January.

On the island shared by French St. Martin and Dutch St. Maarten, tempers have been short. On the St. Martin side, French engineers helped the area to jumpstart recovery. By early October, the French side had power, telephones were working and roads were clear. But on the Dutch side, damage was greater and recovery has been slower. Princess Juliana International Airport is used by both sides and the Dutch side closed the airport to tourists headed for both St. Maarten and St. Martin during the early post-hurricane days. The airport will officially reopen to tourists on Nov. 1.

On Antigua, roads are clear and water and telephone services are back. St. John's, the capital, has electricity, and the rest of

the island should have power by the end of the month.

Forty miles from St. Thomas, St. Croix escaped with considerable less damage. And thanks to St. Thomas's port damage, St. Croix's deep port at Frederiksted has had a surge in cruise traffic.

A few tourists have already returned to St. John, which incurred less damage. St. John is the home of the U.S. Virgin Islands National Park, which covers two-thirds of the island.

The British Virgin Islands, which suffered little damage, have had air service since a day or two after Marilyn, and it is business as usual.

On St. Kitts and Nevis, which suffered only minor damage, the phones and electricity are working.

On Dominica, which is much less developed than the other islands hit by the hurricane, the damage was mostly to crops.

Hurricane Luis held small Anguilla hostage for hours, but the hotel damage for the most part was minor, thanks to a strict construction code.

Nearby, in the French Antilles, stylish St. Barthélemy reports it will be ready for the season Nov. 15, with hotels opening in stages; some are open now, some will open by Nov. 15, and others a little later. Popular restaurants are open and beaches are operating normally. The island has telephone service and power.

Small Montserrat has been unusually beleaguered, with a volcano scattering ash, spewing steam, and on occasion rumbling ominously. Volcano scientists have been among the island's few visitors.

Frances Frank Marcus, of New Orleans, is a contributor to The New York Times.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Le Garçu

Directed by Maurice Pialat.
France.

Gérard (Gérard Depardieu) lives between his former wife (Elisabeth Depardieu), a mistress (Fabienne Babe), and a former wife-to-be (Géraldine Pailhas), but his love is his 4-year-old son, Antoine (Antoine Piatat, the director's child). The film is partly set on Ile Maurice, and of course Maurice is the director's first name: Gérard, who is his alter-ego, suffers from isolation and is evicted from this vision of paradise. For Gérard weighs on everybody, as well as on himself, and like a large, cumbersome child, rushes from one woman to the next, asking an anguished, *Ca va?*

Nobody responds because they're busy escaping — other lovers, some peace and quiet. Jeannot (the soccer star Dominique Rocheteau), a calm type, is Gérard's rival; and even his father (Claude Davy), nicknamed Le Garçu, plays him a dirty trick by dying. The narrative is not built in a linear fashion, but piled on overlapping scenes; time is telescoped so that characters clasp and split in free-fall, as if in outer space. They feud, barely touch, and they are never more together than once they separate. The director draws a dour picture of mid-life blues, love gone rancid, and paints himself in, a portrait of the artist as an aging misanthrope. The camera is constantly on Depardieu, who

gives paths to this burning modern man — husband, father, son — lost out there. (Joan Dupont, IFT)

Mighty Aphrodite

Directed by Woody Allen.
U.S.

The film industry offers no surer thing these days than the annual Woody Allen comedy, dependably well made and not quite like any Allen film that came before. Nimble filmmaking like this isn't necessarily geared to the megapopular, but Allen can achieve fine, amusing results even while thinking small. "Mighty Aphrodite," his blithe new comedy with overtones as classical as the Greek columns on a paper coffee cup, sends Allen back

to the ancients for wisecracks and inspiration. The most conspicuous device here is a Greek chorus meddling in the life of Lenny Weinrib, the familiar neurotic and loquacious romantic whom Allen still determinedly plays. Lenny's involvement with women half his age gives the film a grandpa problem and invites a different sort of Greek chorus to note parallels between Allen's art and life. But "Mighty Aphrodite" can also stand solidly on its own merits. Ranking in the Allen canon somewhere around "Alice" or "The Purple Rose of Cairo," it good-humoredly follows an ordinary character into a sphere of existence he never imagined. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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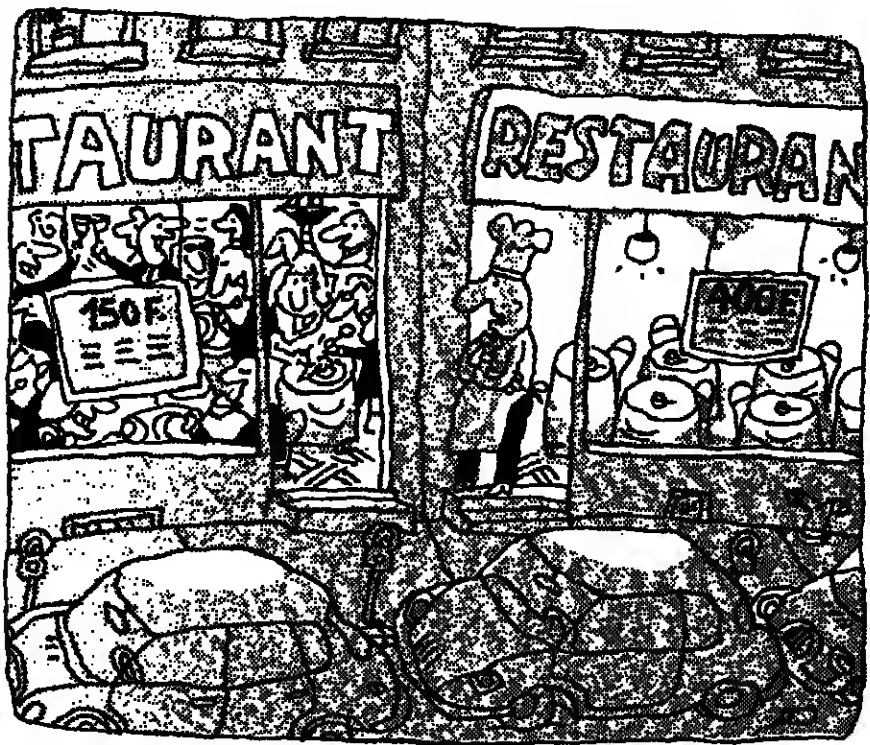
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A Paris Landmark Breaks, Happily, With Tradition

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Cities like Paris are survivors, and the only way to endure is to stay alert and change with the times. Keep the best of the old but bring it up to date. The same can be said of the city's traditional restaurants, which can no longer survive on tradition alone.

New changes at a great Paris standby, Au Cochon d'Or, (across from the city's former stockyards and the architecturally admirable La Villette complex) gives cause for applause.

Eating *steak frites* in France is not a meal, it's an institution, a right. And few places have celebrated this rite better than the beautiful Belle Epoque restaurant. But this is no longer an era when Parisians want to trek out to the northern edge of town just for a steak, an expensive one at that.

So enter the slender, anonymous-looking Bistrot du Cochon d'Or, wedged into a space not much bigger than a few closets, and adjacent to the old lady next door, with which it shares a kitchen. If one ever wondered whether or not Parisians are going for the price point, the new bistro supplies the answer. Money is important. And that's why the overlit bistro was packed on a recent weekend evening, and the elegant dining room next door had a sprinkling of clients.

Try this for 150 francs (\$30): A pleasingly fragrant, thick, well-aged, juicy grilled *cotelette* (rib steak), with just the right mix of chewiness and tenderness. Pencil-thin fries and a bonafide *Sauce Béarnaise*, with a delicate edge of tarragon to complement the meat. There is a choice of starters (we sampled a sweet, fresh, salad of skate, or *raie*, set on a bed of greens; as well as nine tiny fresh oysters) and cheese or dessert. Included in the 150 franc menu comes half a bottle of wine, on this evening a remarkably drinkable Bordeaux, a 1991 Terrefort Quercard Bordeaux Superior.

If you don't want steak, there are other choices, such as a thick slice of leg of lamb (*tranche de gigot*), that's pan-fried ever so gently and served with a mound of earthy tender *flageolets* (pale green, dried beans).

Desserts include decent sorbets and a fine version of *naugat glacé*, a chilled and molded blend of whipped egg whites, cream, nuts and candied fruits.

The decor should be forgotten but service is amiable, and the clientele lively and obviously content.

Le Bistrot du Cochon d'Or, 192 Avenue Jean Jaurès, 75019 Paris. Tel: 42 45 46 46. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa. 100 and 150 franc menus. A la carte, 200 to 250 francs.

BELGIUM

Tervuren
Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, tel: (2) 769-52-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To Nov. 26: "Trésors Cachés du Musée de Tervuren." A selection of more than 250 masterpieces of African art. On view are masks, ancestral statues, figurines and many sculptures from a wide variety of ethnic groups including the Kongo, Yaka, Tchokwe, Ovimbundu, Kuba, Luba, Songye and Mangbetu.

BRITAIN

London
British Museum, tel: (171) 323-8525, open daily. To Jan. 14: "Westminster Kings and the Medieval Palace of Westminster." Medieval art which survived from the lost Palace of Westminster recounting the story of the palace and its royal patrons from the 1090s to the 1800s. Featured is a group of six larger-than-life statues of kings carved for Richard II, decorations, drawings and engravings of the palace.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 439-7438, open daily, Nov. 8 to Jan. 25: "David Hockney: Works on Paper 1959-1995." More than 100 paintings, gouaches, drawings and watercolors including portraits, still lifes and stage designs.

Oxford
The Ashmolean Museum, tel: 865-278010, open daily. To Dec. 17: "From Poussin to Seurat: French Drawings from the Collection of Louis-Antoine Prat." A comprehensive collection of more than 100 drawings, including works by Lebrun, Boucher, Fragonard, Ingres and Degas.

CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Centre for Architecture, tel: (514) 839-7000, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. Nov. 8 to March 31: "Dream Houses, Toy Homes." 34 European and North American architectural toys that present images and ideas concerning domestic architecture and social roles. The toys from the early 19th century to 1995 indicate the range of ways in which a construction set or a "dream house" helps to shape a child's understanding of domestic life.

FRANCE

Strasbourg
Musée National de la Coopération Franco-Américaine, tel: 23-39-80-16, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 8: "Des Plages du Débarquement à Berlin, 1944-1945: Photographies de Tony Vaccaro." The American photographer was a private during World War II when he took the photographs that are exhibited. He later became a photographer for Life and Vogue magazines.

Nantes
Musée des Beaux Arts de Nantes, tel: 56-25-06-46, closed Tuesdays. To Feb. 5: "Luc Tuymans: Helmet." Eight paintings, under the title "Helmet," are on display from this Belgian painter. Most of the paintings concentrate on interiors and portraits.

Paris
Centre National de la Photographie, tel: (1) 53-76-12-31, closed Tuesdays. Nov. 8 to Jan. 1: "August Sander." In the 1920s, the German artist developed a photographic documentation relating to the 20th-century man. The exhibition presents photographs taken between 1920 and 1950, in Germany, in the homes or working places of scores of people from all walks of life.
Pavillon des Arts, tel: (1) 42-33-82-50, closed Mondays. Nov. 10 to Feb. 4: "Visages de L'Icone." More than 60 icons from Russia, Ethiopia, Greece



A self-portrait by Berenice Abbott at the Hara Museum in Tokyo.

and the Near East painted between the 11th and 19th centuries.
Jeu de Paume, tel: (1) 47-03-12-50, closed Mondays. To Nov. 26: "Jeff Wall." 15 enlarged photographs created since 1980 in which Wall uses digitalization and special computer effects. The works associate advertising techniques and historical tradition and reflect critically on modern life.

L'Espace Art & Patrimoine tel: 44-61-64-21, closed Sundays and Mondays. Nov. 8 to Dec. 2: "Jacques Bernard." This exhibition demonstrates Bernard's amazing capability to capture light and movement through still-life painting.

GERMANY

Cologne
Agfa Foto-Historama, tel: (221) 221-24-11, closed Mondays. To Jan. 14: "Hans Gutmann Alias Juan Guzman: Vom Spanischen Bürgerkrieg ins Mexikanische Exil." 75 photographs by the German-born photojournalist who emigrated to Mexico, includes works from his involvement in the Spanish Civil War, photographs taken for Life magazine and portraits of contemporaries including Diego Rivera, Frida Kahlo, Anna Seghers and Leon Trotsky.

ITALY

Naples
Capodimonte, tel: (81) 744-1307, closed Mondays. To Dec. 17: "The exhibition, held in the newly remodeled royal palace documents the evolution of the Farnese dynasty, from the 16th to the 18th century. It includes 300 paintings by Titian and other Italian Renaissance and Flemish painters, as well as sculptures, ceramics, jewelry and chinaware."

JAPAN

Tokyo
Hara Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: 3-3445-0651, closed Mondays. To Jan. 21, 1996: "The Camera I: Photographic Self-Portraits from the Audrey and Sydney Imms Collection." This precedent setting exhibition in Japan contains portraits from 130 Western artists.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow
The Burrell Collection, tel: (41) 339-7633, open

daily, Nov. 8 to April 14: "Visions of Spain: Paintings from the Stirling Maxwell Collection." More than 30 selections from the Glasgow Museum's Spanish paintings. Includes Goya, El Greco, Velázquez, Murillo and Coello, along with furniture and other exhibits.

SPAIN

Valencia
NAM Centre del Carme, tel: (6) 386-30-00, closed Mondays. To Dec. 3: "Francis Picabia: Maquinas y Espanolas." After an early Post-Impressionist phase, he became a pioneer of Dada in Paris and later in New York. More than 100 paintings which portray Picabia's Spanish roots and his experimentation with Cubism, Futurism and Dadaism are on display. The exhibition travels to Paris' Centre Georges Pompidou in April 96.

SWITZERLAND

Lausanne
Théâtre Municipal, tel: (21) 310-16-00. Hans Werner Henze's "Elegie pour des Jeunes Amants," directed by Gino Zampieri, conducted by Valentin Raymond, with singers Glenville Hargreaves, Charles Ossola and Judith Graf. Nov. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

UNITED STATES

Baltimore
Walters Art Gallery, tel: (410) 547-9000, closed Mondays. To Jan. 7: "Pandora's Box: Women in Classical Greece." More than 140 works in marble, bronze, terra-cotta and pottery document how women were presented in the art of Ancient Greece. The exhibition will travel to Dallas and Basel.

Fort Worth
Kimbell Art Museum, tel: (817) 332-2792, closed Mondays. To Jan. 14: "The Art of Louis-Leopold Solley: Modern Life in Napoleonic France." On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the artist's death, the exhibit traces his development from 1780 to 1830 through history and genre paintings such as "The Triumph of Marat," and "A Game of Billiards."

New York
Metropolitan Opera, tel: (212) 362-6000. A new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades." Conducted by Valery Gergiev with Karita Mattila, Birgitte Svendsen, Leonie Fysanek and Ben Heppner. Nov. 7, 11 and 18.

Pittsburgh
Carnegie Museum of Art, tel: (412) 522-3131, closed Mondays. Nov. 5 to Feb. 18: "1995 Carnegie International." To launch the Carnegie's Centennial Celebration the museum presents the 52d in a survey series of world contemporary art. Painting, sculpture, film and video installations by artists from 16 countries including Nobuyoshi Araki (Japan), Doris Salcedo (Colombia), and Georg Baselitz (Germany).

CLOSING SOON

On Nov. 5: "Dieter Appelt." Guggenheim Museum SoHo, New York.
On Nov. 5: "Das Alte China: Menschen und Gotte im Fleck der Mitte." Kulturzentrum Ruhr, Essen, Germany.
On Nov. 5: "Nicolas de Staël." Fondation Pierre Gianadda, Martigny, Switzerland.
On Nov. 12: "To Hell and Back: Medieval Images of the Afterworld." Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.
On Nov. 18: "Dara Birbaum." Kunststiftung Wien, Vienna, Austria.

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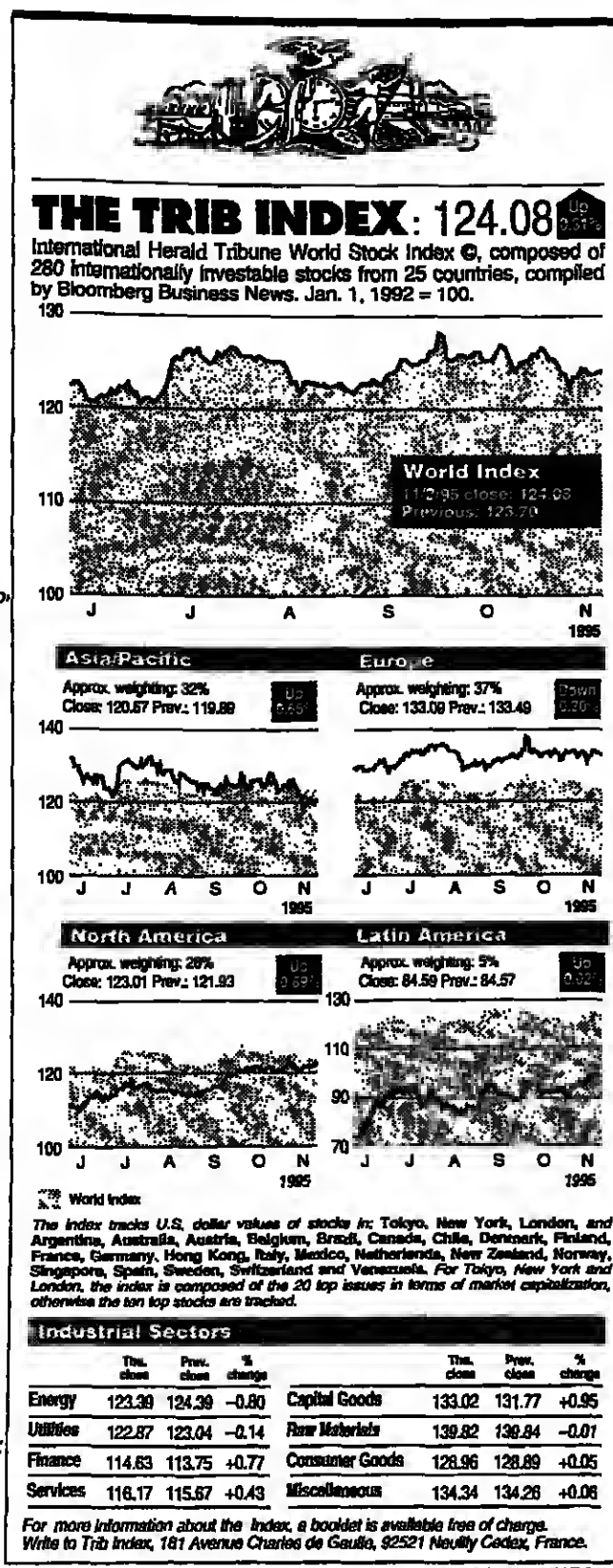


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4 Outsiders Named to Run Barings

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, struggling to re-establish the credibility and market position of the Barings securities house it saved eight months ago, installed four top executives at the firm on Thursday, none of whom came from within its ranks.

"The old Barings is very much gone," said Johnny de la Hay, an analyst at SGST Securities. "Management clearly was not their strong point."

Analysts say that the decision to reach outside the organization is a recognition of the lingering taint of the trading fiasco that centered on Nicholas Leeson in the Singapore office, as well as the fact that ING lacks experience in running a securities firm. Mr. Leeson is accused of causing \$1.4 billion of losses in futures and options trading.

Peter Bennett, the new global chief

operating officer of ING Barings Holdings Ltd., comes from Union Bank of Switzerland. John Thirwell, the new chief financial officer, will come from NatWest Markets. Paul Holmes, who comes from Credit Suisse First Boston, will be head of audit. David Courts, who comes from Kidder Peabody International, will be chief operating officer in Britain.

"I think that these appointments send a good message," said Deborah Douglas, an ING Barings spokeswoman. "I believe that our clients will be happy to see key risk functions being filled by new and senior talent."

The new executives will work under ING Barings's chairman and chief executive, Hessel Linderbergh.

In May, ING fired 21 Barings executives, a move which followed the earlier resignations of Barings's chairman and its chief executive. At that time, the bank said that the executives it was pushing aside had been those it had determined

had functional responsibility, both direct and indirect, for the firm's derivatives business in Singapore.

The fact that now, almost exactly six months later, ING Barings has filled all of four top posts with outsiders reflects what analysts say is a growing awareness that Barings's management culture was flawed. It also throws into question the conclusion of ING Barings's new management in May. Then, in announcing the mass forced departures, the bank had said, "our review has confirmed that the problem stemming from Singapore was extraordinary and not endemic."

ING Barings on Thursday said it still believed that to be the case. Ms. Douglas attributed the need to bring in outsiders to the decision of management in May.

"The 21 was the senior management," she said. "Who do we have left internally but research analysts and traders, who we cannot put into these senior management jobs?"

Merrill Gets Light Sanction from Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Merrill Lynch & Co. will be banned from some securities trading in Tokyo for two days next week as punishment for six years of stock-trading violations, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

The relatively light punishment of the largest U.S. brokerage was the first against a foreign brokerage since the ministry established a watchdog agency three years ago. It prevents one division of the company's Tokyo office from trading stock on its own behalf. The company still will be able to trade on behalf of clients.

The punishment was being taken seriously but was lighter than it could have been and was not expected to seriously harm the company, said a Merrill Lynch employee in Japan, speaking on condition of anonymity.

A Merrill Lynch spokesman in Japan declined to say how much of the company's business would be halted.

In New York, Merrill Lynch

said it was pleased the matter was settled promptly "in an appropriate fashion."

Merrill Lynch has acknowledged the branch broke Japanese stock-trading rules by buying securities in companies whose shares it was underwriting or otherwise placing for sale on the open market. But the company said that Japanese officials knew about the practices and that they met accepted international standards.

Merrill said it stopped the trading in February and notified authorities after it discovered the violations.

Under terms of the punishment, the arbitrage desk of the Tokyo office will be prevented from trading stock on behalf of Merrill Lynch accounts on Tuesday and Wednesday in all markets.

Arbitrage is the practice of making fast trades in shares on two or more markets, trying to capitalize on price differences in those markets, often due to currency fluctuations.

"We accept the sanction and

are taking steps to strengthen our internal procedures to comply with the rules which have been clarified to us," Merrill Lynch said. "The trading did not involve market manipulation and no client was disadvantaged at any time."

Merrill's operations in Asia earned \$75 million, or 4 percent of the company's total pretax income last year. Merrill's stock closed in New York on Thursday at \$58.50, up 50 cents.

The Finance Ministry denied the sanctions were related to U.S. authorities' moves last month to discipline Daiwa Bank Ltd. for failing to promptly disclose a \$1.1 billion loss stemming from thousands of illegal bond trades at its New York branch.

"There is no connection at all between this and the Daiwa case," said Yukio Yoshimura, a senior ministry official. "This is not at all a retaliation."

The two-day suspension is among the lightest the law allows.

The most severe punishment the ministry has imposed on a securities company in Japan was levied against Nomura Securities Co., Japan's largest stock-trading firm, in 1991. Nomura was ordered to close more than half its branch offices, shut its research division and cease trading on its own account for four weeks for inflating the stock of Tokai Corp., a railroad and real estate conglomerate.

Nomura aggressively pushed the Tokai stock through its retail network, driving up its price. Nomura's regular customers suffered huge losses when the stock later tumbled.

Brokers said Merrill's punishment suited the technical nature of the offense and was not likely to have an adverse impact on the stock market. Market sources said Merrill Lynch had already taken steps to reduce its risk exposure before the two-day suspension.

"It's a technical slap on the wrist for a technical violation," an analyst said.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

German Firms Say Union Offer Came 'Too Late'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — An official from the German metalworkers' union said Thursday that a union proposal to reduce its wage demands in exchange for the creation of additional jobs had come too late, and added that existing 1996 wage contracts should be renegotiated.

"We have a 6 percent 1995 wage rise and a cost increase of 5 percent for 1996. These existing wage contracts are two to three times higher than the inflation rate, and that will cost very many jobs through the end of 1996," Rudolf Greer, chief economist of Gesamtmetall, said in a radio interview.

Mr. Greer was responding to a proposal on Wednesday by Klaus Zwickel, chairman of the IG Metall metalworkers union, who called for a pact between employers, the union and government to secure jobs.

Mr. Zwickel said the union would be willing to accept a 1997 pay raise equal to inflation in return for a commitment to create jobs and stop social spending cuts.

The employers' association is planning to hold a board meeting on Tuesday and will probably issue a statement.

A poll by the Ifo Institute, meanwhile, indicated that nearly half of Germany's employers cannot afford the 1996 pay increases.

IG Metall has been struggling to come up with a new strategy as German industry increasingly moves production abroad in order to take advantage of inexpensive labor.

Recent job losses have been heavy in IG Metall's area — steel, motor vehicles, electronics and engineering. Over 1 million jobs have vanished in these sectors since 1991. Many were lost as heavy industry collapsed

in Eastern Germany.

IG Metall, which calls itself the world's biggest union, is losing 10,000 members a month, dropping from 3.6 million in 1994, mostly because jobs in the industry have vanished. Job losses at IG Metall account for about half the losses in the national labor federation, which has 9.8 million members, down from 11 million in 1992.

Organized labor, a pillar of postwar Germany, is eroding. For decades, Western Germany enjoyed labor peace as the government, business and strong unions cooperated, instead of battling on picket lines.

But now, with the financial stress of German unification and increased international competition, the system is under strain.

Thomas Mayer, senior economist in Frankfurt for Goldman Sachs & Co., said German unions had become flexible by their historical standards "but they are still much too rigid to accommodate rapid change in the economic environment."

Germany has a "wage cartel" that prevents market forces from working well, Mr. Mayer said. "In the United States, market forces are pushing wages apart. Lower-skilled people have to accept relatively lower wages," partly as a result of international competition, he said.

"You can't shield German unskilled workers from competition, say, from Polish workers," he added. "In the internationally integrated economy, there is no birthright for higher wages."

IG Metall claims it already is flexible. Its nation-wide contracts increasingly are only frameworks within which companies can negotiate.

(Knight-Ridder, AP)

WALL STREET WATCH

A Six-Pack and a Prospectus

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As a rule, companies do not like to have shareholders with very small holdings. Sure, they are usually loyal and can be depended on to vote with management if a proxy battle erupts. But it costs just as much to send annual reports and proxies to a holder with 33 shares as it does to send them to a holder with 10,000 shares.

Many companies, looking to save money, have offered to buy back small holdings, called odd-lots in the business.

But Boston Beer Co., the purveyor of Samuel Adams beer, is going out of its way to lure just such holders in one of the most unusual initial public offerings in years. It has placed coupons in its six-packs and established a toll-free line in the United States to lure customers to buy 33 shares for \$15 each, for a total of \$495.

Boston Beer has set aside 990,000 shares for such buyers in its planned offering of 4 million shares that will be priced in a few weeks, probably at the same price. The six-pack buyers must first get the formal prospectus for the offering in the mail before buying the stock. To be eligible, they must be at least 21 years old and not work for a brokerage firm or a beer distributor.

"It is very novel, and it should develop brand loyalty," said David Menlow of IPO Financial Reporter in Springfield, New Jersey, which monitors initial public offerings and is forecasting that the stock price will leap when the main offering is sold through underwriters led by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Buyers in the consumer offering will be able, if they wish, to sell their shares in the public market as soon as the underwritten offering is completed.

But the method risks the possibility of unhappy drinkers, and not just if Boston Beer proves to be a supposedly hot offering that turns cold. The shares are to be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

To get an order in, one must fill out a form that comes with the final prospectus and send it in with a check. Checks sent without that form will be returned. If the offering sells out, those that get their checks in late will be disappointed.

The lure of the offering stems from the big Wall Street success of Redhook Ale Brewery Inc., which went public in August at \$17 a share and surprised many by becoming a very hot issue. It leaped to \$27 the first day of trading, and has since risen to \$29.

Both Redhook and Boston Beer are part of the boom in small craft beers, but it is hard to imagine two companies in the same industry with more contrasting strategies. Redhook has built its own breweries, two in Washington state and one under construction in New Hampshire, but has cut a deal with Anheuser-Busch Cos., the industry giant, to distribute its products nationally.

Boston Beer, by contrast, has contracted with larger breweries to make its products, but handles its own distribution. Its products are currently made by Pittsburgh Brewing Co. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and by G. Heileman Brewing Co. in Portland, Oregon, with production just getting under way at a Genesee Corp. plant in Rochester, New York.

France Cuts Key Rate as Franc Rises

Reuters

PARIS — The Bank of France cut a key interest rate Thursday in a move that economists said reflected renewed market confidence that the government would be able to tackle the country's serious economic problems.

The central bank cut its emergency 24-hour lending rate, which sets the ceiling on money market rates, to 6.60 percent from 7.00 percent, a slightly larger cut than expected by financial analysts.

Everything is favorable at the moment, an economist said.

Last week, President Jacques Chirac pledged to make deficit cutting the government's top priority and ruled out any devaluation of the franc. His strongly worded commitment helped steady investor nerves and put the currency back on an upward course after it had been sent tumbling by a series of political scandals and economic worries.

The franc slipped after the rate cut but then rebounded. In London, the Deutsche mark fell to 3.4487 francs from 3.4635 Wednesday.

The rate cut was the second since Oct. 16.



ELF AQUITAINE AND ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE SIGN AGREEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Elf Aquitaine and Electricité de France (EDF) have signed an agreement to strengthen their industrial cooperation on an international level in order to realize joint projects in the production of electricity from hydrocarbons and through an industrial agreement in France.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROCARBON-ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

Elf Aquitaine and Electricité de France plan to set up a joint-venture company (Société d'Etudes et de Réalisation) with equal financial interests, in charge of identifying and carrying out joint projects in the production of electricity from hydrocarbons.

The world electricity market is proving to be one of the most dynamic in the energy sector. Electricity production accounted for 35% of all primary energy consumption worldwide in 1993 and should reach 40% by the year 2010.

The evolution of energy and recent technological progress indicate that the use of hydrocarbons for the production of electric energy should experience increased development in the world.

Elf Aquitaine intends to take an active part in this new outlet for hydrocarbons in order to further develop its commercial portfolio and to increase the valorization of its production. It will thus improve the profitability of its exploration effort, notably in countries where the production of electricity is often the main outlet for hydrocarbons.

EDF would also like to broaden its portfolio of activities by participating in hydrocarbon-electricity projects outside France well suited to the energy and economic development of many countries.

As an endorsement of this international development and industrial cooperation agreement, EDF will enter into the capital of Elf Aquitaine by taking a 2% interest. This will be accomplished by the acquisition of approximately 54 million shares on the stock market.

EDF expects to remain a long term shareholder in Elf Aquitaine. A proposal will be made at Elf Aquitaine's General Shareholders Meeting* to elect a representative of EDF to its Board of Directors.

Mr. Gilles Ménage, Chairman of EDF, said, "Elf Aquitaine and Electricité de France have an excellent expertise for carrying out complex projects and financing them in an international environment. Elf Aquitaine, a worldwide producer of hydrocarbons and EDF, the leading producer of electricity in the world, have formed a long term partnership today."

Mr. Philippe Jaffré, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Elf Aquitaine stated that "by combining their assets and expertise through this agreement, Electricité de France and Elf Aquitaine will become a recognized, competitive player in an expanding market where there are many promising opportunities."

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT IN FRANCE

Elf Aquitaine is one of EDF's largest customers in France through its chemicals subsidiary, Elf Atochem. The industrial agreement signed today covers all of Elf Atochem's electricity consumption. The following measures have been adopted:

- Elf Atochem will acquire, for approximately two billion French francs, the right to use EDF's electricity capacities corresponding to a third of its overall requirements. This will enable Elf Atochem to have access on a cost price basis (excluding depreciation and interest) for this part of its electricity needs.
- Elf Atochem and EDF have experimented with a new type of year to year contract for chlorine production sites at Fos, Jarrie, Lavéra and Saint-Auban, since 1987. In line with this, the following has been agreed to for a period of 15 years:

- an adjustment of the present supply arrangement allowing EDF and Elf Atochem simultaneous overall optimization of chlorine and electricity production.
- new measures concerning hydroelectricity** held by Elf Atochem.

Thanks to these new measures which will allow EDF to reduce its production costs, Elf Atochem will obtain a better electricity price, thus reinforcing its competitiveness. Its chlorine production sites, for which electricity represents a major factor in production costs, will thus be strengthened in France.

(*) Elf Aquitaine was privatized in early 1994.

(**) The rights held by Elf Atochem result from Article 9 of the Law of April 6, 1994, concerning electricity production.

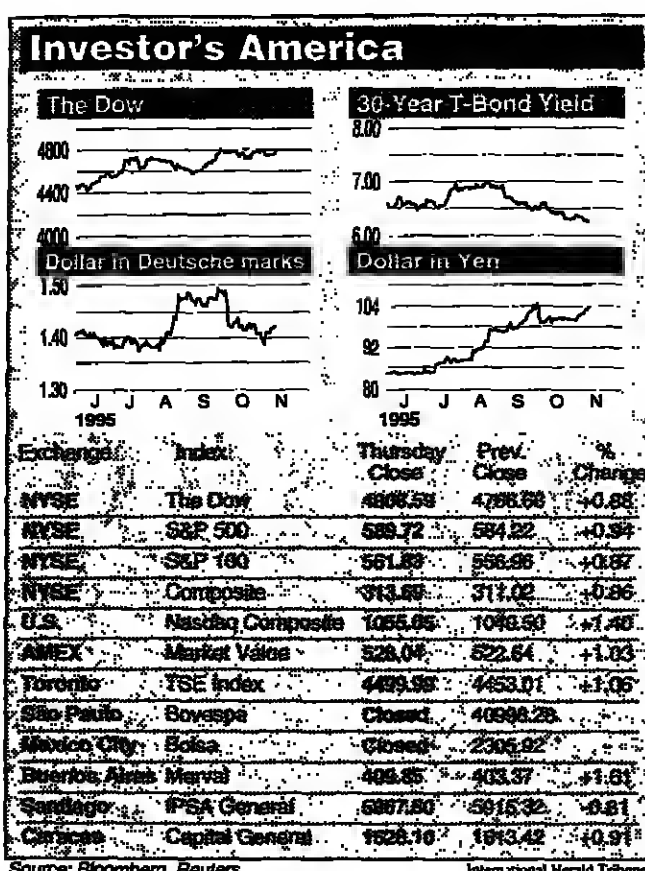
CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Yen	Scd	Sw	Nor	DK
Australia	1.00	0.69	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Canada	1.00	0.71	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
France	1.00	0.66	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Germany	1.00	0.63	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Italy	1.00	0.60	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Japan	1.00	0.007	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Spain	1.00	0.16	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Sweden	1.00	0.13	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Switzerland	1.00	0.75	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
UK	1.00	0.69	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
US Dollar	1.00	0.71	1.36	6.55	107.5	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	900-day	1080-day
Forward Sterling	1.5784	1.5775	1.5765	1.5755	1.5745	1.5735	1.5725	1.5715	1.5705
Forward Dollar	1.3514	1.3515	1.3516	1.3517	1.3518	1.3519	1.3520	1.3521	1.3522
Forward Yen	1.4182	1.4183	1.4184	1.4185	1.4186	1.4187	1.4188	1.4189	1.4190

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months
1 month	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
3 months	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
6 months	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
9 months	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
12 months	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%

Key Money Rates									
	Close	Prev	Settle	Settle	Settle	Settle	Settle	Settle	Settle
3-month T-bill	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
6-month T-bill	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
9-month T-bill	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
12-month T-bill	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%



Very briefly:

Chrysler Plans a Corporate Review

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (APX) — Chrysler Corp. said Thursday its board of directors would review the company's corporate governance procedures and board membership in response to proposals from major shareholder Kirk Kerkorian.

Chrysler said it would initiate a review "to evaluate whether incremental changes would be in the long-term best interests of the company and all of its shareholders."

- **ITT Corp.**, which plans to split into three companies by year-end, is considering selling its 7 percent stake in Alcatel Alsthom, which is valued at \$800 million.

• **Mobil Corp.** said its chemical unit had agreed to sell its **H. Muehlstein & Co.**, a plastics- and rubber-making unit, to management for about \$130 million. The energy concern said the sale was part of its strategy to focus on its core oil, gas and petrochemical business and sell non-core companies.

- Dell Computer Corp. will settle an antitrust case with the Federal Trade Commission by dropping its patent claims to a widely used design feature in personal computers. The decision resolves charges that Dell **unfairly restrained competition** by threatening to enforce an undisclosed patent right against companies that adopted the "VL-bus" design standard.

• James Kimsey, the chairman of America Online Inc., who helped start the computer-subscriber service 10 years ago, has announced that he will step down from his post, the company said on Thursday. Steve Case, president and co-founder of the company, has been tapped to take over. *AP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

UAL Chief Walks Fine Line to USAir

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — What could Gerald Greenwald, chairman of UAL Corp., possibly be thinking? That is the question of the moment in the airline industry, as UAL, parent of United Airlines, ponders whether to proceed — in the face of considerable skepticism from both insiders and outsiders — with a possible acquisition of USAir.

But Mr. Greenwald, who promises to announce a decision by the middle of November, is going about this process in a very different fashion from the typical chief executive. He is actively soliciting opinions not just from board members and investment bankers but from the employees who own a majority of the airline's stock and who hired him in the first place, more than a year ago.

opposition among the rank and file to the idea of acquiring USAir, a purchase that some industry analysts estimate could cost about \$2 billion plus the assumption of USAir's debt.

Kir Darby, a United captain who has worked at the airline 10 years, said that 95 of the 100 or so pilots he has talked to in the last few weeks are dead set against the idea.

"If we were to take a vote tomorrow morning," Mr. Greenwald said at UAL headquarters in Elk Grove Township, Illinois, "I don't think it would pass."

On Wednesday, United said that of about 250 employees who responded to a survey, only 50 were clearly in favor of it. The rest expressed a range of reservations and concerns.

The fact that Mr. Greenwald is continuing to pursue the idea, though, is part of the delicate balancing act he faces as leader of the largest U.S. employee-owned com-

pany, a position that requires him to simultaneously lead and follow.

Therefore, as Mr. Greenwald clearly knows, United's decision on USAir is a test of whether such companies can manage to satisfy the immediate needs of their workers while also looking beyond the horizon.

Mr. Greenwald, who has made it a goal to give workers a voice in decision-making, answered employees' questions for two hours last Thursday on CompuServe. He has invited employees to send him their opinions and is conducting informal polls, sharing the results with workers.

"This acquisition, if it ever happens, is going to happen with their endorsement," he said. "And it isn't going to happen without their endorsement."

His efforts are paying off. "There are people who talk the talk but don't walk the walk," said Cindy Miller, an 18-year United employee. "He seems to do both."

St. Joe Sells Paper Divisions for \$390 Million

Bloomberg Business News

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — St. Joe Paper Co. said Thursday it had agreed to sell its paper and container divisions to Four M Corp. for \$390 million as part of a plan to divest its communications, sugar, and pulp and paper assets.

St. Joe said Four M., operating under the name Box USA, would buy most of its St. Joe Container Co. unit, including 16 box plants. Box USA is to form a joint venture with Stone Container Corp. to pay \$185 million for St. Joe Forest Products Co., a pulp and paper mill.

majority shareholder, the Alfred I. Du Pont Testamentary Trust, to sell assets. The trust, which owns about 70 percent of St. Joe, passes its earnings on to a group of children's clinics.

"It's at the low end of the assets' value for St. Joe Paper and a nice purchase for Stone," said James Schmitt, an analyst at Westcountry Financial in Somis, California.

Mr. Schmitt said he thought the price was \$50 million to \$100 million too low. When the company said in February that it might sell its box plants and paper mills, Mr. Schmitt estimated that they could fetch as much as \$600 million.

Shares in St. Joe Paper closed \$1.125 lower, at \$59.50.

In September, St. Joe agreed to sell St. Joe Communications Inc. and its three subsidiaries to TPG Communications Inc. for \$115 million. In August, the company sold its interests in four cellular communications partnerships to Alltel Corp. for \$27 million.

The only asset not yet sold under the program is the sugar-production business. St. Joe said it planned to keep about 1 million acres of forest land and commercial real-estate property in Florida. It also owns two small railroads in the South.

Signs of Japanese Investment Help Dollar Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against other major currencies Thursday as a rate cut by the Bank of France sapped enthusiasm for the Deutsche mark and speculation that Japanese investors were buying more overseas assets put downward pressure on the yen.

The dollar rose to 1.4230 Deutsche marks from 1.4175 Wednesday, to 1.1455 Swiss francs from 1.1395 francs and to 104.025 yen from 103.250 yen. It also rose slightly to 4.9075 French francs from 4.9065 francs, while the pound rose to \$1.5790 from \$1.5758.

An analyst at MMS International said the chance to take profit on Deutsche mark holdings "proved irresistible" after the Bank of France cut its key 24-hour lending rate to 6.6 percent from 7.0 percent.

The yen was pressured by signs that

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Japanese investors were "pulling money out and investing abroad," said Avinash Persaud, a foreign exchange economist at J. P. Morgan.

Historically low interest rates in Japan are prompting investors to forego low-

yielding Japanese investments for better returns elsewhere. That hurts the yen because those investors generally must sell yen for other currencies to purchase foreign securities.

"I think 105 yen is the next target for dollar-yen," said Rick Porter, manager of corporate treasury services at Bank Brussels Lambert in New York.

The dollar's rally lost some of its momentum as traders grew cautious before Friday's U.S. employment report, which is expected to provide the best insight so far

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Nov. 2	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Nissan Reports First Operating Profit in 4 Years

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. on Thursday reported a profit on its operations for the first time in four years, thanks to rising sales of new car models and lower costs.

The operating profit of 5.12 billion yen (\$49.5 million) for the six-month period ended Sept. 30, the first half of Nissan's financial year, was a dramatic improvement from a loss of 82.6 billion yen a year ago. But it was not enough for Nissan to turn a pretax profit.

Japan's No. 2 carmaker said its pretax loss was 8.8 billion yen, six times less than it lost in its first half last year. The company predicted it would show a pretax profit of 25 billion yen in the year ending March 31, which would be its first full-year profit in two years. Earlier, Nissan had forecast that it would break even.

Besides better sales at home, Nissan's export earnings should be buoyed by the dollar's recovery to the 100-yen level, said Koichi Takagi, managing director at Nissan. "We are proceeding according to schedule with our cost-cutting plans," Mr. Takagi said. "If the currency stabilizes, we should be profitable."

Nissan's stock closed at 736 yen, up more than 5 percent. The carmaker announced its earnings after trading ended on Japanese exchanges.

After stagnating for several years, Nissan's Japanese sales turned around last year following the launch of several new models. Nissan said its market share at home rose to 21.7 percent in the first half, up from 20.9 percent a year earlier.

Sales rose 9.1 percent, to 1.71 trillion yen.

Nissan sold more of many models, including traditional big-sellers like the Pulsar, as well as the Cefiro and Presa. Mr. Takagi said, in unit terms, Nissan's domestic sales rose 19.7 percent, to 538,096.

Strong sales of upscale models like the Cedric/Gloria luxury series helped improve profits on sales even as total demand fell short of expectations.

In spite of the higher yen, Nissan did well in the United States, where it was the only Japanese carmaker to gain market share this year. Overall, however, exports rose just 0.3 percent, to 312,708. The stronger yen resulted in a decline of 40 billion yen in Nissan's export earnings.

Nissan offset that by slashing costs more deeply than it originally planned. Slimming its product lineup, sharing more parts between models and reducing hiring helped Nissan save over 100 billion yen in the first half, compared with its original target to save 80 billion yen.

Nissan did not sell securities in the first half — a tactic it has used in the past to inflate current profits — because of the sluggish state of Japan's stock market. Mr. Takagi said the carmaker might unload some shares in the second half of the year if share prices rise.

Nissan's net loss shrank to 13.43 billion yen from 53.7 billion yen. The company said the net loss would include a one-time charge of 18.57 billion yen to cover payments to employees leaving the company.

Take a Puff, It's the Tour of China! Despite Anti-Smoking Laws, BAT Sponsors Bike Race

By Samuel Abt
 International Herald Tribune

BEIJING — A Western traveler who passed blithely into the airport at Shanghai smoking a cigarette on Thursday was stopped by an old woman who tried to hand him a green slip while showing him a bulging wallet. "No, no," he said, thinking the slip was for a lottery or a contribution of some sort.

"No, no," she repeated. Then she whipped the cigarette out of his hand. "No, no smoking," she said. "Pay fine." It amounted to 10 yuan (\$1.20).

Since the traveler was wearing around his neck a label identifying himself as a fellow traveler with the Kent, as in Kent cigarettes, sponsor of the Tour of China bicycle race, he showed the ID to the woman in a stab at sweet reason. "Ha, ha," she said.

He paid the fine and told her to have a nice day.

Under inspection by a more practiced reader of Mandarin than the traveler, the green slip informed him that he was a disobedient fellow who had violated Subsection 42 of Law 16 in relation to committing a public nuisance — smoking in a public area — and the Shanghai Health Commission hoped he would mend his misdeeds.

Chinese authorities are working overtime to discourage smoking. But as Chairman Mao pointed out, the longest journey begins with a single step, and the state has an extremely long way to go in this campaign.

The world's most populous country with 1.2 billion citizens, China is also the world's biggest cigarette market.

A study made public by the American Medical Association last month reported that 67 percent of Chinese males smoke and that they consume on average nearly a pack a day. Only 2 percent of the women smoke, but the habit is spreading among them and among young people.

The report said further that the Chinese were willing to spend an average of 60 percent of personal income and 17 percent of household income to buy cigarettes.

To discourage these trends, signs are everywhere with the international symbol

of prohibition — a red slash — through a cigarette and the words "No smoking" in English and Chinese. Last Feb. 1, the government also banned all cigarette advertising from radio, television, newspapers and magazines.

Enter the Kent Tour of China bicycle race, the Salem Beijing Open tennis tournament and Marlboro's sponsorship of the Chinese soccer league. The government, whose biggest source of tax revenue is the state tobacco industry, apparently left some loopholes.

"We still have outdoor opportunities and we still have sponsorship," said Susan M. Osborne, director of marketing for BAT China Ltd., a unit of the London-based BAT Industries PLC, makers of Kent, Lucky Strike, Pall Mall, Barclay, Capri, 555 and Silk Cut cigarettes.

Long lines of banners publicizing the bicycle race and its full name have been strung on main streets throughout the itinerary, including Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Shanghai and now Beijing, where the 11-day, 500-kilometer (310-mile) race will end Sunday. There was no racing Thursday after the 101 riders flew to the capital from Shanghai and Friday is to be a full day of rest.

In addition to the banners with the Kent name and symbol, paper sun visors, glossy color programs and small foldout schedules with the name and symbol are distributed to spectators at each daily stage.

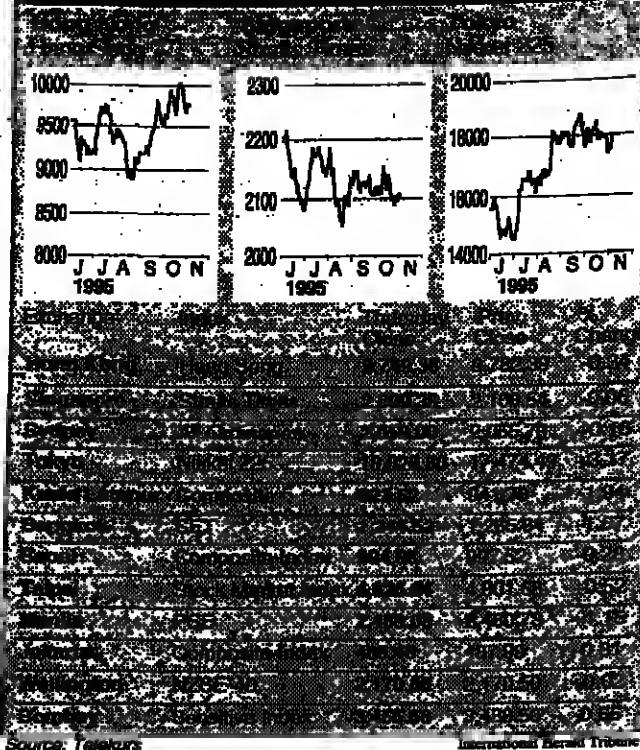
Then there's television coverage of the race, including the performance of the Kent China Team, originally seven riders with the cigarette's name on their white and blue jerseys, caps and jackets.

One national television channel shows a minute and half of activity each day and the sports channel shows 25 minutes of it.

"The Kent Tour of China seemed to us to be a very significant news value, media value, and something we wanted to incorporate into Kent's image," said Miss Osborne. "The image of the exciting, dynamic, colorful bike race is one that we want to associate with Kent."

"Sponsorship is regulated," she continued, "but we've been in sponsorship long before the new legislation. We've been sponsoring the 555 Hong Kong-

Investor's Asia



Very briefly:

- Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd.'s net profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 totaled 4.81 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$622 million), up 15 percent from the same period last year, as cost cutting and strong mobile phone sales offset a slump in handling calls to and from China.
- Enron Corp. could start renegotiating its \$2.8 billion Indian power plant contract with the Maharashtra state government by Sunday after officials and executives met on Thursday. The Indian state scrapped the project in August because of high cost.
- Nintendo Co. and Netscape Communications Corp., a major U.S. developer of software for accessing the Internet, would launch an Internet service at the end of next year.
- The Asian Development Bank approved a \$244 million loan to the Philippines for a major electric power generation and transmission project. The bank also gave a \$500,000 technical assistance grant to the state-owned National Power Corp.
- The Securities and Exchange Board of India will act by the end of December to suspend trading of volatile issues in all the country's 22 bourses. Currently, each exchange acts independently when a stock's trading is volatile.
- Vietnam will choose a new foreign partner for its first oil refinery by the end of November to replace Total SA of France, which pulled out of the \$1.2 billion project, state-owned Petro-Vietnam said.

Dollar's Strength Lifts the Nikkei

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's benchmark Nikkei 225 stock index rose more than 3 percent on Thursday as public funds and dealers bid up prices amid optimism that the dollar's climb to a six-week high would lift export profits.

"Of course, the market is higher, the dollar is back at 103 yen today," said Shigemasa Nomura, managing director of Sakura Asset Management.

The dollar climbed as high as 103.75 yen, before falling back slightly to close at 103.65.

Struggling off worries about Japan's fragile financial system that have plagued the market in recent weeks, the Nikkei average closed 554.31 points higher at 18,028.80, just below the day's high of 18,039.86.

Stock-index futures helped to ignite the rally as foreign hedge funds apparently placed large buying orders in futures just before the close, traders said.

Brokers said that after sinking from above the 18,000 level in recent weeks, the market seemed to have found at least a temporary bottom, helped by strong earnings reported by many high-technology companies that were benefiting from a global semiconductor boom.

But many traders were reluctant to predict an extended rally, saying the weakness of Japan's economy would continue to dampen sentiment.

"We need positive factors, such as the dollar above 105

Freeport's Indonesia Mine Loses U.S. Insurance

By Robert Bryce
 New York Times Service

Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, has canceled \$100 million in political risk insurance for a huge gold mining project in Indonesia that is operated by Freeport-McMoran Copper & Gold Inc.

The U.S. federal agency, which provides both insurance and financing to American companies doing business overseas, canceled the company's insurance as of midnight Tuesday.

Political risk insurance is intended to compensate a company if it loses assets as a result of terrorism, sabotage, a coup or other kinds of political volatility.

The cancellation, which had been rumored for nearly two weeks, was confirmed Wednesday by Allison Rosen, a spokeswoman for Overseas Private Investment Corp., which is known as OPIC.

"I can't talk about the grounds of the termination," she said. She added that Ruth R. Harkin, the agency's president and chief executive, has been out of the country this week, and Ms. Rosen said it was unlikely that Ms. Harkin would comment on the cancellation in any event.

Gregg Probst, a spokesman for Freeport-McMoran, which is based in New Orleans and is a subsidiary of Freeport-McMoran, said that the company was disturbed by the cancel-

lation. "We believe OPIC lacks a legal basis for canceling the coverage," he said.

"Therefore, we believe the coverage remains in effect, and we will operate on that basis pending a resolution of the dispute, which has been submitted to arbitration, as provided by our contract with OPIC."

People who have been following the issue said the insurance was canceled because of environmental problems at the Grasberg Mine, which contains the world's largest known gold deposit, an estimated 22 million ounces.

The ore body, in the mountains in Irian Jaya, an Indonesian province that occupies the western half of the island of New Guinea, also contains an estimated 15 billion pounds of copper and 37 million ounces of silver.

The total value of the deposit has been estimated at the equivalent of \$50 billion.

In recent years, Freeport-McMoran has pumped more than \$2 billion into the infrastructure of the mine, which employs about 17,000 people.

Freeport-McMoran is believed currently to be the largest single American investor in Indonesia.

Environmental groups in Indonesia and the United States that oppose the company's operation in the region say that the company has done little to contain tailings below the mine site and that the runoff from the tailings has killed fish in nearby rivers.



They also contend that local villagers can no longer drink water from the river.

Officials from Freeport-McMoran deny that the mine tailings are toxic.

The cancellation comes despite an intensive lobbying effort in Washington by Freeport-McMoran officials, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who sits on Freeport's board.

The insurance issue also was reported to have been raised by President Suharto of Indonesia during a meeting with President Bill Clinton last week at the White House.

The mine has been under increased scrutiny in recent months because of two reports

contending that there had been several dozen instances of human-rights violations in and around the mine site.

In April, the Australian Council for Overseas Aid reported that 22 civilians and 15 guerrillas had been killed or disappeared in the region. The report also accused Freeport security personnel of having taken part in several of the killings.

In August, the Roman Catholic Church of Jayapura reported that it had found evidence to support many of the allegations in the Australian report. The church's report also included accusations of torture.

The company has repeatedly denied any involvement in the alleged human-rights abuses.

OPIC would not comment on the allegations of human-rights abuses or whether the incidents led to the cancellation of the insurance.

Freeport-McMoran executives have said that the company provides food, transportation and shelter to Indonesian military personnel at the mine. But the company said it did not

Australia Will Allow More Stock Markets

SYDNEY — Australia's securities regulator is considering establishing a second or even a third stock market next year to give small- to medium-sized companies a bigger window to raise capital.

The Australian Securities Commission plans to allow a new stock market that would operate separately from the Australian Stock Exchange, which in 1992 ended a brief flirtation with a second board for trading in smaller companies.

The new stock market would be smaller than the ASX.

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Thursday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press

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Algeria	2168	10	Yemen	2168	10
Algeria	2169	10	Yemen	2169	10
Algeria	2170	10	Yemen	2170	10
Algeria	2171	10	Yemen	2171	10
Algeria	2172	10	Yemen	2172	10
Algeria	2173	10	Yemen	2173	10
Algeria	2174	10	Yemen	2174	10
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Algeria	2176	10	Yemen	2176	10
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Algeria	2178	10	Yemen	2178	10
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Algeria	2200	10	Yemen	2200	10
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Algeria	2208	10	Yemen	2208	10
Algeria	2209	10	Yemen	2209	10
Algeria	2210	10	Yemen	2210	10
Algeria	2211	10	Yemen	2211	10
Algeria	2212	10	Yemen	2212</	

時間	緯度	經度	高度	方位	距離	速度	方向	備考
11:00	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
11:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
11:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
11:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
12:00	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
12:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
12:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
12:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
13:00	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
13:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
13:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
13:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
14:00	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
14:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
14:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
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15:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
15:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
15:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
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18:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
19:00	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
19:15	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
19:30	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
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20:45	34° 15' N	139° 45' E	10.0	100°	10.0	1.0	北	
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Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100				
1900	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3

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Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

12 Month		36 Month		60 Month		96 Month		120 Month		144 Month		168 Month		192 Month		216 Month		240 Month		264 Month		288 Month		312 Month		336 Month		360 Month		384 Month		408 Month		432 Month		456 Month		480 Month		504 Month		528 Month		552 Month		576 Month		600 Month		624 Month		648 Month		672 Month		696 Month		720 Month		744 Month		768 Month		792 Month		816 Month		840 Month		864 Month		888 Month		912 Month		936 Month		960 Month		984 Month		1008 Month		1032 Month		1056 Month		1080 Month		1104 Month		1128 Month		1152 Month		1176 Month		1200 Month		1224 Month		1248 Month		1272 Month		1296 Month		1320 Month		1344 Month		1368 Month		1392 Month		1416 Month		1440 Month		1464 Month		1488 Month		1512 Month		1536 Month		1560 Month		1584 Month		1608 Month		1632 Month		1656 Month		1680 Month		1704 Month		1728 Month		1752 Month		1776 Month		1800 Month		1824 Month		1848 Month		1872 Month		1896 Month		1920 Month		1944 Month		1968 Month		1992 Month		2016 Month		2040 Month		2064 Month		2088 Month		2112 Month		2136 Month		2160 Month		2184 Month		2208 Month		2232 Month		2256 Month		2280 Month		2304 Month		2328 Month		2352 Month		2376 Month		2400 Month		2424 Month		2448 Month		2472 Month		2496 Month		2520 Month		2544 Month		2568 Month		2592 Month		2616 Month		2640 Month		2664 Month		2688 Month		2712 Month		2736 Month		2760 Month		2784 Month		2808 Month		2832 Month		2856 Month		2880 Month		2904 Month		2928 Month		2952 Month		2976 Month		3000 Month		3024 Month		3048 Month		3072 Month		3096 Month		3120 Month		3144 Month		3168 Month		3192 Month		3216 Month		3240 Month		3264 Month		3288 Month		3312 Month		3336 Month		3360 Month		3384 Month		3408 Month		3432 Month		3456 Month		3480 Month		3504 Month		3528 Month		3552 Month		3576 Month		3600 Month		3624 Month		3648 Month		3672 Month		3696 Month		3720 Month		3744 Month		3768 Month		3792 Month		3816 Month		3840 Month		3864 Month		3888 Month		3912 Month		3936 Month		3960 Month		3984 Month		4008 Month		4032 Month		4056 Month		4080 Month		4104 Month		4128 Month		4152 Month		4176 Month		4200 Month		4224 Month		4248 Month		4272 Month		4296 Month		4320 Month		4344 Month		4368 Month		4392 Month		4416 Month		4440 Month		4464 Month		4488 Month		4512 Month		4536 Month		4560 Month		4584 Month		4608 Month		4632 Month		4656 Month		4680 Month		4704 Month		4728 Month		4752 Month		4776 Month		4800 Month		4824 Month		4848 Month		4872 Month		4896 Month		4920 Month		4944 Month		4968 Month		4992 Month		5016 Month		5040 Month		5064 Month		5088 Month		5112 Month		5136 Month		5160 Month		5184 Month		5208 Month		5232 Month		5256 Month		5280 Month		5304 Month		5328 Month		5352 Month		5376 Month		5400 Month		5424 Month		5448 Month		5472 Month		5496 Month		5520 Month		5544 Month		5568 Month		5592 Month		5616 Month		5640 Month		5664 Month		5688 Month		5712 Month		5736 Month		5760 Month		5784 Month		5808 Month		5832 Month		5856 Month		5880 Month		5904 Month		5928 Month		5952 Month		5976 Month		6000 Month		6024 Month		6048 Month		6072 Month		6096 Month		6120 Month		6144 Month		6168 Month		6192 Month		6216 Month		6240 Month		6264 Month		6288 Month		6312 Month		6336 Month		6360 Month		6384 Month		6408 Month		6432 Month		6456 Month		6480 Month		6504 Month		6528 Month		6552 Month		6576 Month		6600 Month		6624 Month		6648 Month		6672 Month		6696 Month		6720 Month		6744 Month		6768 Month		6792 Month		6816 Month		6840 Month		6864 Month		6888 Month		6912 Month		6936 Month		6960 Month		6984 Month		7008 Month		7032 Month		7056 Month		7080 Month		7104 Month		7128 Month		7152 Month		7176 Month		7200 Month		7224 Month		7248 Month		7272 Month		7296 Month		7320 Month		7344 Month		7368 Month		7392 Month		7416 Month		7440 Month		7464 Month		7488 Month		7512 Month		7536 Month		7560 Month		7584 Month		7608 Month		7632 Month		7656 Month		7680 Month		7704 Month		7728 Month		7752 Month		7776 Month		7800 Month		7824 Month		7848 Month		7872 Month		7896 Month		7920 Month		7944 Month		7968 Month		7992 Month		8016 Month		8040 Month		8064 Month		8088 Month		8112 Month		8136 Month		8160 Month		8184 Month		8208 Month		8232 Month		8256 Month		8280 Month		8304 Month		8328 Month		8352 Month		8376 Month		8400 Month		8424 Month		8448 Month		8472 Month		8496 Month		8520 Month		8544 Month		8568 Month		8592 Month		8616 Month		8640 Month		8664 Month		8688 Month		8712 Month		8736 Month		8760 Month		8784 Month		8808 Month		8832 Month		8856 Month		8880 Month		8904 Month		8928 Month		8952 Month		8976 Month		9000 Month		9024 Month		9048 Month		9072 Month		9096 Month		9120 Month		9144 Month		9168 Month		9192 Month		9216 Month		9240 Month		9264 Month		9288 Month		9312 Month		9336 Month		9360 Month		9384 Month		9408 Month		9432 Month		9456 Month		9480 Month		9504 Month		9528 Month		9552 Month		9576 Month		9600 Month		9624 Month		9648 Month		9672 Month		9696 Month		9720 Month		9744 Month		9768 Month		9792 Month		9816 Month		9840 Month		9864 Month		9888 Month		9912 Month		9936 Month		9960 Month		9984 Month		10000 Month	
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EUROPE DIVERSIFIES ITS MBA OFFERINGS

MBA programs adapt to changes in the marketplace.

While the original U.S. MBA model – a full-time course of up to two years' duration – remains popular with young high-flyers set on making a decisive career break, the new growth areas are products such as part-time or executive programs, distance-learning packages and courses tailored for companies rather than lone students.

"Companies now recognize that they have to invest heavily in management development in order to meet the changes in today's rapidly moving marketplaces," says Peter Barrar, MBA director at Manchester Business School in Britain. "Offering managers a chance to obtain an MBA can help to secure full commitment from them."

Accordingly, Manchester Business School is now forging strategic alliances with leading companies such as Ford. "This is in line with what is happening in many other business sectors such as manufacturing and retail distribution, where buyer companies are reducing the number of suppliers and carving out longer-term relationships with those that they continue to use," Mr. Barrar says.

Hybrid products

A further significant move is the establishment of specialized MBA programs and other hybrid products. Both the Instituto de Empresa in Madrid and the Groupe HEC near Paris have recently launched mixed business and commercial law courses in cooperation with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in the United States. In addition, the ESSEC group in Paris dispenses an MBA program with a specialization in luxury brands.

Another development is the creation of a joint DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) program by ESC Grenoble in France and Henley Management College in Britain. "The DBA program is aimed at senior management levels, including people involved in consultancy activities," says Matty Smith, operations manager at Henley's Research Center. "A major objective is for each student to write a thesis that can be read as a practical guide by businesspeople. Areas of research chosen by our DBA students include currently hot themes such as the ways in which managers arrive at decisions, corporate re-engineering and transformation, and technological innovations such as the development of the World Wide Web."

Learning alternatives

Starting in September 1996, ESC Grenoble is also launching a new MBA course jointly with Henley. This will be delivered in a modular form, and students will be able to follow the course either in classes on a part-time basis or through distance-learning techniques.

Additionally, the program involves a link-up with the Chambéry business school, which has developed distance-learning expertise.

"Fewer and fewer people feel they can afford to leave their job for a year or more to follow a full-time course of study," says Judith Bouvard, MBA and MIB director at Grenoble. Loughborough University in Britain provides a part-time MBA course for around 50 students. The university also runs a special consortium or corporate MBA for three specific companies – the Abbey National bank, Rolls Royce and Pearl Assurance.

"This is very attractive to participant companies, who are able to tailor the program to their requirements through a steering committee," says Loughborough MBA Director Neil Doherty. "We are now aiming to involve more companies in this course. From October next year, we are also planning to launch so-called 'badged' MBAs. These will

TOP MBAs FOR EUROPE



Getting to the top: While an MBA degree promised a big career leap in the 1980s, the advantages appear only over the medium term today.

link the general MBA qualification to specific sectors such as library management and recreational and leisure management."

Women wanted

Several European schools are making efforts to attract more women to their MBA courses. One example is provided by the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration. Last year, for instance, it introduced a special sponsorship campaign for women students in coordination with Norway's industry and small businesses federation.

"Often, women make better managers than men," says Mike Hall, director of studies for graduate programs at the Norwegian School. "Whereas, typically, male managers are concerned only with the result, women are more likely to give consideration to the consequences of the means used to get there. This latter approach is ever more important at a period when the management of human resources is a key element to corporate success."

Since management teams are considered essential in today's businesses, the dispensers of MBA programs are placing growing emphasis on group working by students. One example is provided by the Institut Supérieur des Affaires (ISA), which runs international MBA courses under the um-

brella of the Groupe HEC. On arrival, students are placed in small groups of four to six, mixing nationalities, ages, professions and personalities, and these teams then work on joint projects throughout the course.

Fundamental changes

According to Patrick Molle, MBA director at ESC Lyon, the whole approach to the traditional MBA program now requires fundamental remodeling. "At the beginning of the 1980s, MBA students could expect to use the course as a means of making a big career change in one leap, and they could look for a much larger salary and heightened responsibilities as soon as they graduated. Now they can expect the advantages of taking an MBA to appear only over the medium term."

"In the past, MBA programs could concentrate on providing basic general business instruction," Mr. Molle adds. "Against this background, we are aiming at refocusing our own MBA product around three key elements – first, a rapid refresher on major functional areas; second, a more in-depth study of the challenges facing management; and third, advanced studies tailored to the particular aims of each student."

Michael Rowe

BUSINESS COURSES GO INTERNATIONAL

MBA programs are reaching out to the world.

As they try to demonstrate that they are truly global in reach, Europe's top business schools are following different and varied cross-frontier highways. Stepping up efforts to peddle distance-learning packages, exploiting the Internet and the World Wide Web, launching joint projects and appealing to the emerging markets of Asia and Eastern Europe figure prominently in these moves.

At the same time, U.S. schools such as the University of Michigan Business School, the University of Chicago and Thunderbird have been establishing European branches. This coincides with efforts by European management centers to tempt Asian students with the prospect of a European business education as an alternative to U.S. offerings. "Twelve institutions, including our own, have joined together in a European partnership, which organizes annual tours of major capitals in the Asia-Pacific region," says Connie Tai at the Erasmus Graduate School of Business in Rotterdam.

Cross-border communities

The French-based INSEAD school boasts a Center for Advanced Learning Technologies (CALT). "We are using the possibilities offered by groupware such as Lotus Notes and the Internet to help build international learning communities," says Albert A. Angehrn, the center's director.

Kai Peters, MBA director at Erasmus, says: "Despite IT links, face-to-face interaction in the classroom will remain essential. We have been experimenting with videoconferencing, and we give all our students eight hours of access a month to the World Wide Web. Some of our professors are also working on ISDN applications with telecommunications authorities."

At INSEAD, CALT has developed a PC-based simulation product that allows course participants to enter a multinational corporation and discover by interacting with managers how the organization behaves and how the levers of decision-making can be manipulated.

"The range, depth and changing nature of the research and experience required to present international MBA courses mean that it has become impracticable for individual schools to operate in isolation," says Patrick Molle at ESC Lyon. "Inter-school networking is now a major focus of our attention. This involves exchange of professors, pooling of resources and the striking of strategic alliances." ESC Lyon, for example, has concluded such an alliance with Cranfield in Britain, Carnegie Mellon in the United States, HEC Montréal in Quebec, Canada, and ESADE in Barcelona.

"When it comes to promoting business education in Central and Eastern Europe, U.S. schools are most likely to set up a local branch of their institution," says Thierry Grange, associate director general of ESC Grenoble. "In contrast, European schools usually prefer to cooperate in providing assistance to local institutions." The availability of European Union funding under programs such as Phare and Tacis provides extra impetus to such cooperative efforts.

One example is a joint-venture MBA program set up in Saint Petersburg with the assistance of SDA Bocconi (Milan), Henley, ESADE and ESC Lyon. "Our aim was to train the trainers," says Philippe Albert, associate director general at ESC Lyon. "The program opens in January 1996, and it is targeting both Russian enterprises and Western joint ventures."

Red Army executives

ESC Grenoble has been involved in business-training exercises in Saint Petersburg, Minsk and Budapest. The second of these centered on converting some 2,000 Red Army officers to the joys of business management.

Under another project, ABN-Amro Bank in the Netherlands and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are providing low-interest loan funding for East European students following MBA programs in the West. "This will ultimately fund 100 such students a year," says Helen Henderson at INSEAD, which is participating in the scheme. "IESE in Barcelona is also now on board, and a third school – preferably North American – is also being sought."

Distance-learning packages provide one of the most cost-effective ways by which schools can extend their international reach. So far, British institutions such as the Open University Business School and Henley have been leading the European pack in this field. Each of these claims around 6,000 MBA students around the world.

"We try to keep the technology relatively simple, to accommodate as many students around the world as possible," says Tony Stapleton, director for external affairs at the Open University Business School.

M.R.

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TOP MBAs FOR EUROPE

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For two heady days in January 1996, Europe's corporate recruiters will be able to meet hundreds of the world's most promising MBA graduates and students, all brought together in the same place.

"Top MBAs for Europe" is an innovative job fair scheduled to take place in Brussels, Belgium - the capital city of Europe - on Jan. 12 and 13. The event is organized by EMDS, a personnel-management consultancy specializing in the international recruitment of graduates and young professionals.

MBA students and recent MBA graduates from the best European and American business schools are invited to take part in the event.

Some 30 schools have been selected, all of them renowned names such as Chicago, Carnegie-Mellon, INSEAD, London Business School, IMD, SDA Bocconi and Harvard.

Corporate recruiters wishing to conduct interviews can submit precise selection criteria - previous work experience, languages, nationality and so on - to the organizers in advance. EMDS will then arrange interview slots with the appropriate candidates.

Companies attending the event are also free to carry out unscheduled interviews on either a formal or informal basis as opportunities arise. In addition, participating businesses will be invited to make public presentations.

Among the more than 20 participating companies are Ericsson, General Motors, Allied Signal, GE Capital, Arthur Andersen, Instinet (Reuters), Intel, ABN-AMRO, Procter & Gamble, Ernst & Young, Arthur D. Little, Mercer Management Consulting and Corporate Decisions. Each company will be represented by recruiters from several European countries.

The organizers enjoy a firmly rooted reputation for hosting international job fairs. More than 100 of the world's top 500 multinational companies have recruited at previous EMDS events. For more information, contact EMDS in Brussels (fax: 322 646 7708).

M.R.



The global MBA: As schools expand their reach, companies clamor for more involvement.

SCHOOLS CONSOLIDATE LINKS WITH BUSINESS

The partnership between schools and business, always close, is getting closer.

Many of Europe's top management institutions are state owned, founded and funded by chambers of commerce or local enterprises. Their ties to business are traditionally strong. But even private schools maintain tight links with companies - who are, after all, the ultimate end-users of business education.

In these troubled times, management schools keep their heads above water by adapting their full-time degrees and expanding executive courses. This is made possible by the constant dialogue between the boardroom and the classroom. Companies are not shy about deprecating qualities lacking in their latest hires, and schools, wary of ivory-tower taint, take company criticisms to heart when devising new curricula. But the increased rate of change in the management arena, coupled with hotter competition, has made schools realize they need to get even closer to clients to sell their wares.

More involvement
"Companies are clamoring for more involvement," says Colin Carnall, director of programs at Henley Management College in England. "They even want to co-produce courses. They are looking for business schools to be design partners, not sales outlets." Gone are the days when companies leafed through the catalogue and purchased short seminars off-the-shelf. Consortia and corporate-specific, or tailored, courses are fast becoming the new deal. "Clients want more," Mr. Carnall says. "The needs for managers are more diverse than we thought."

Consortium training is one new way for schools to relate to customers. Several companies, usually in the same sector, get together, identify their needs, then work with the business school to conceive courses geared for and co-written by themselves. In Henley's case, the school becomes a clearing house for ideas or, as Mr. Carnall says, "a broker." The programs, meanwhile, become the property of the clients.

Accent on enterprises
Schools are siding up to companies in other ways. Aurélie Morel, director of corporate development at the International Institute for Management Development

in Lausanne, says her school is building more organizational needs into its programs. "Eighteen months ago, we asked companies: 'What type of people do you want to develop?' Now it is: 'What issues are you struggling with as an organization?'" The new accent on enterprises, she says, seeks to ensure that all courses benefit both the individuals taking them and the companies that send them.

Bonding like this is taking place across Europe, and it is a two-way street. INSEAD, the European Institute of Business Administration outside Paris, just launched a 700 million franc (\$140 million) campaign to finance its development, and a good part of the cash is coming from major companies who have endowed new chairs and faculty fellowships.

Corporate donors include Sandoz, Royal Dutch/Shell, The Timken Company and British Petroleum, as well as consultants S.G. Warburg, Arthur D. Little and The Boston Consulting Group. Their contributions so far total more than \$100 million. Companies are eager to back business-school development. "It is not so much a question of a tax break - they see a real responsibility," says INSEAD Dean An-

tonio Borges. Royal Dutch/Shell endowed three research and teaching appointments in business and the environment. "This research is critical to the generation of new management concepts and knowledge," says Lo C. Van Wachem, chairman of the supervisory board of the Royal Dutch/Shell group. The Timken Company, an Ohio-based steel producer, sponsored a new chair in Global Technology and Innovation - its first such sponsorship abroad. Timken, which funds three chairs worldwide (at Harvard, Stanford and now INSEAD), feels it has a duty to create a better all-round business environment. "Through these endowments, we can help educate people to lead our business, and also other businesses," says Jon Elissner, managing director for Europe. "We cannot hire all the graduates, but we can help form a well-educated crop. They could be our suppliers or our customers."

Market changes
The drawing together of business schools with businesses is often spurred by changes in the market. Most corporate issues nowadays cut across disciplinary lines. Companies no longer face

strictly "financial" or "marketing" problems. This trend prompted one management institution to do a little blending itself. ESC Lyon is training 15 of its 85 full-time faculty members to be marketers.

The school is developing a multidisciplinary teaching corps inside its halls to be able to better relate to what is happening off campus. Academics who can span the bridge into the commercial world will strengthen ESC Lyon's ties with companies who buy its company-tailored training programs, and help it maintain long-term links with key customers like Société Générale, Bull and Kodak. "Each professor's single expertise is not enough anymore," says Thierry Picq, a professor of human-resources management who is part of the pilot group. "We will be interfacing with companies who do not want answers to specific marketing or finance questions. They want to know about global issues like change or internationalization."

The course is designed to help professors, too. "It will get us out of our little worlds," Mr. Picq adds. "It is a good opportunity to get multidisciplinary approaches to company problems."

Bruno Dufour, ESC Lyon's director general, says: "There is no model for what we want to do, and it is bound to be hard. Woodrow Wilson, who was president of Princeton, once said: 'Moving a faculty is like moving a cemetery.'"

Josua Jampol

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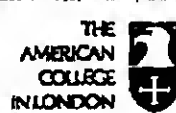
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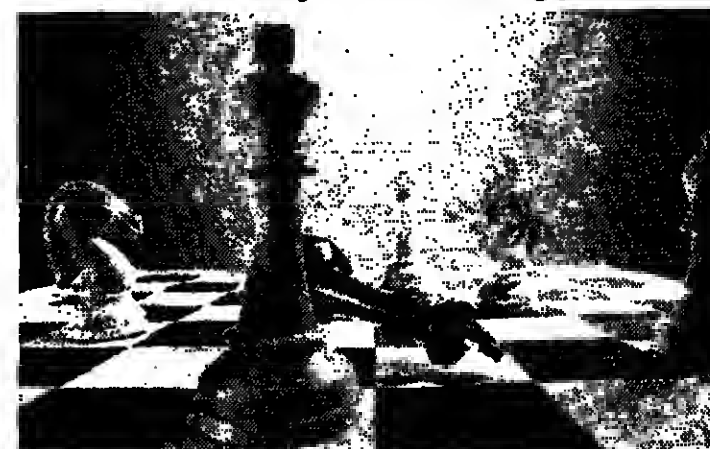
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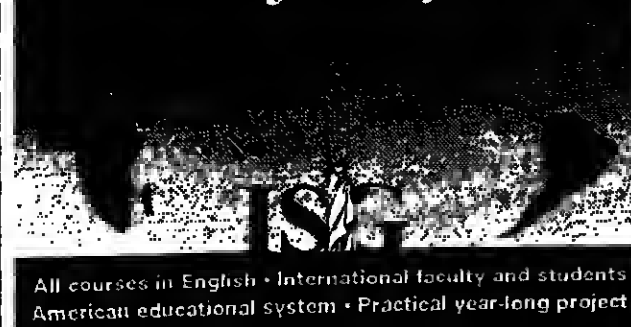


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SPORTS

Parma Works a Miracle In Cup Winners' Match AC Milan Advances in UEFA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Parma worked a near-miracle Thursday when the team bounced back from a three-goal deficit in its first-leg match and beat Halmstad, 4-0, to advance to the quarterfinals of the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Parma, humiliated 3-0 by the Swedish team two weeks ago in Gothenburg, started brilliantly when striker Filippo Inzaghi fired home a shot to give the UEFA Cup holders a 1-0 lead in the first minute, and Dino Baggio made it 2-0 in the 38th.

A second-half free kick by Hristo Stoichkov and an own-goal by Tony Andersson meant that Parma became only the second Italian team to make up a 3-0 deficit in a European Cup event. In December 1990, Bologna beat Austria's Admira Wacker in a penalty shoot-out after losing the first leg 3-0.

"I can only thank my players, they were truly stupendous," Parma's coach, Nevio Scala said after the second-round victory.

The Swedes, without the suspended international Niklas Gudmundsson, who scored twice in the first leg, forced goalkeeper Luca Bucci to intervene on a half-dozen other occasions, the last time saving well from Anders Smith on the counterattack in the 80th minute.

Paris Saint-Germain 3, Glasgow Celtic 0: Two goals in a six-minute span shortly before halftime by Patrice Loko and a third midway through the second half by a substitute, Pascal Nouma, gave the French team a convincing 4-0 victory on aggregate to propel them into the quarterfinals.

Celtic started confidently but PSG took control of the game with Rafi, a Brazilian, dominating in midfield, and he was unlucky not to cap his outstanding performance with a goal late in the game when he too casually tried to flick the ball over goalkeeper Gordon Marshall, who parried his shot.

Feyenoord Rotterdam 1, Everton 0: Regi Blinker unleashed another broadband to English clubs in Europe as his goal knocked out visiting Everton from the second round.

Blinker's 40th minute goal knocked the Merseyside club out of European competition — the same fate as UEFA Cup hopefuls Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, plus European Cup challengers Blackburn earlier in the week.

Real Zaragoza 1, Bruges 0: In Bruges, Belgium, striker Dani Garcia scored in the 90th minute and moved Real Zaragoza comfortably into the quarterfinals. Garcia took advantage of an error in the Bruges defense to



Fabrizio Ravanelli beats Glasgow Rangers goalie Billy Thomson for Juventus' third goal on Wednesday.

pick up a Fernando Morientes cross and run the ball into an open net to give the Spanish team, 2-1 winners in the home leg, a 3-1 aggregate victory.

The Belgian team, which attacked for most of the match, came close in the 17th minute when Stephan Van der Heyden leapt to the rebound of a header by Robert Sepehr, but his hard drive went over the open goal.

In a rare Spanish counterattack, forward Sergio Berti's five-meter shot in the 19th minute was only just blocked

by defender Vital Borkelmans. The Belgians continued to dominate in the second half and had their best chance in the 48th minute.

Borussia Moenchengladbach 1, AEK Athens 0: Stefan Effenberg scored in the 70th minute to give the visiting German team a victory over Athens and a 5-1 lead on aggregate.

Spartak Hradec Kralove 1, Dynamo Moscow 0: The Russian team advances, defeating the Czech team, 3-1, on penalties after a 1-1 aggregate.

Rapid Vienna 4, Sporting Lisbon 0: In Vienna, Dietmar Kuehnbauer scored in the 24th minute and Trifon Ivanov in the 90th during the regular time, with Christian Stumpf and Carsten Jancker adding goals during injury time.

In a second-round, second-leg UEFA match in Milan: Roberto Baggio lifted AC Milan to a 2-1 victory over Strasbourg. Milan won 3-1 on aggregate to join the final 16 in the third round.

Prosecution Rests, And King Is Quiet

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal fraud trial can hush a man. Even Don King. His bluster has been muted as prosecutors in Courtroom D of the U.S. Courthouse in Manhattan try to prove the flashy promoter billed Lloyd's of London.

"It's a great country," King responds to inquiries about his state of mind.

The prosecution has rested, and the defense attorney, Peter Fleming Jr., must counter a case that is more circumstantial than absolute. No witness has testified that King altered Julio Cesar Chavez's contract for a 1991 fight to recover \$350,000 in non-refundable training expenses from a Lloyd's of London syndicate after Chavez's cut nose forced the bout's cancellation.

"They have a total failure of proof that Don King personally or caused someone else to represent to the insurance company that \$350,000 was paid to Chavez in refundable money," Fleming said Wednesday during arguments on a defense motion for acquittal.

The case against includes:

• Joseph Maffia, his former chief accountant, said King directed him to inflate Chavez's expenses to pad the insurance claim and to reclassify part of the \$736,000 loan as training expenses.

• Chavez said he never saw the \$2 million contract that Don King Productions submitted for the insurance claim. The contract featured a typed-in provision for a payment to Chavez of \$350,000 in "maintenance nonrefundable training expenses." Chavez testified that he never saw the rider and never received the money. Nor did King credit the recovery to Chavez's debts to him.

• John Ryan, a forensic accountant, said he examined 1,400 King boxing contracts, and no other contained a similar "nonrefundable" clause.

• A handwriting expert, Gus Lesnevich Jr., testified that Chavez's signature on the \$2 million contract was identical to one on the \$1.5 million contract, a physical impossibility that lent credence to the accusation that a new first page of the contract, with the rider, was attached to a second page from an earlier document.

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HOCKEY

NHL Standings

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Washington	8	2	0	16	36	25
N.Y. Rangers	7	1	1	15	40	30
Florida	7	4	0	14	33	33
New Jersey	6	4	0	12	21	22
Tampa Bay	4	7	0	8	29	35
N.Y. Islanders	3	6	2	8	29	43

Northwest Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	6	5	0	12	35	40
Pittsburgh	5	5	0	10	29	35
Ottawa	5	5	0	10	29	35
Hartford	4	4	1	9	20	25
Buffalo	4	7	0	8	29	35
Boston	3	5	2	8	36	37

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Central Division

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Winnipeg	6	5	3	14	47	45
Dallas	5	5	3	13	40	45
St. Louis	5	5	3	13	40	45
Toronto	5	5	3	13	40	45
San Jose	5	5	3	13	40	45

Pacific Division

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Colorado	4	3	1	9	41	31
Los Angeles	4	3	1	9	41	31
Vancouver	4	3	1	9	41	31
Edmonton	4	3	1	9	41	31
Anaheim	4	3	1	9	41	31
Calgary	1	8	3	5	25	47
San Jose	0	7	3	3	21	47

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

First Period: P-France 4 (Lemieux, Marcher)

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9 Years Later, Portland Gets Its Man

Trailblazers Count on Sabonis to Be Worth the Wait

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — His car is American, his career has been Bohemian and his thirst is from another world. Arvydas Sabonis — recruited to the National Basketball Association by congressmen, senators, secretaries of state and the Portland Trail Blazers — finished his first two-a-day practice this month, perspired in Niagara Falls proportions and was asked if he required water.

"Beer," he said.

Sabonis has won an Olympic gold medal for the Soviet Union, a European title for Real Madrid but nothing for the people who have chased him for nine years.

The Trail Blazers drafted him No. 1 in 1986, nursed his injured Achilles' tendon in 1988, created a 200-page file on him, begged Mikhail S. Gorbachev to set him free and only now have his signature on a \$3 million contract.

His right leg could go on strike at any moment, but the Blazers gave Sabonis a flu shot after their final preseason game because they have plans for his winter, starting Friday, the first

day of the NBA season, against the Vancouver Grizzlies.

"We've been after him so long," the team's president, Bob Whitsitt, said, "the whole league thinks he's 40 years old."

Sabonis is actually 30, 7 feet 3 inches tall, 300 pounds (2.2 meters and 135 kilograms) and is scheduled to play 20 to 24 intelligent minutes an evening off the bench. He has the shot of an off-guard, the eyes of a point guard, the body of a Hercules but the mobility of a statue.

The slowest center in the league is Washington's 7-foot-7 George Mikan, and Sabonis' Portland teammate, Harvey Grant, chuckled and said, "Like to see them two go at it."

One on one? "If they played half court, it'd be a good game," Grant said. "If full court, it'd be an eight-hour game."

But a decade ago — before his right knee, ankle and Achilles' tendon began carrying picket signs — Sabonis might have run laps around Patrick Ewing.

"That guy, without his injuries, would have been better than David Robinson," said Dino Radja, the Boston Celtics forward by way of Croatia.

"Believe me, he was that good. Know him long time. In 1985, he was a beast. He ran the floor like Ralph Sampson. Could shoot the three, dunk. He would have been an NBA all-star 10 years in a row. It's true. I tell you."

Sabonis was raised in Lithuania by his father, a tailor, and his mother, a bookkeeper, but he inherited height from his 6-foot-7 grandfather who never once played basketball.

"He played poker," Sabonis said.

"Well," said Whitsitt, "that explains Arvydas' good hands."

But once the Soviet coach, Alexander Gomelsky, got his clutches on the teenage Sabonis, he was out letting go. At the urging of then-owner Larry Weinberg, Portland drafted Sabonis 24th overall in 1986 and then spent years sweet-talking the Kremlin.

Harley Frankel, then a Blazers executive, said that Alan Cranston, then a senator from California, Representative Ron Wyden of Portland and two secretaries of state even served as emissaries on their behalf.

"Gorbachev wanted to improve relations with the U.S.,"

Frankel said, "so we wanted him to see if it was in his best interest to have a Russian as the starting center on the NBA championship team."

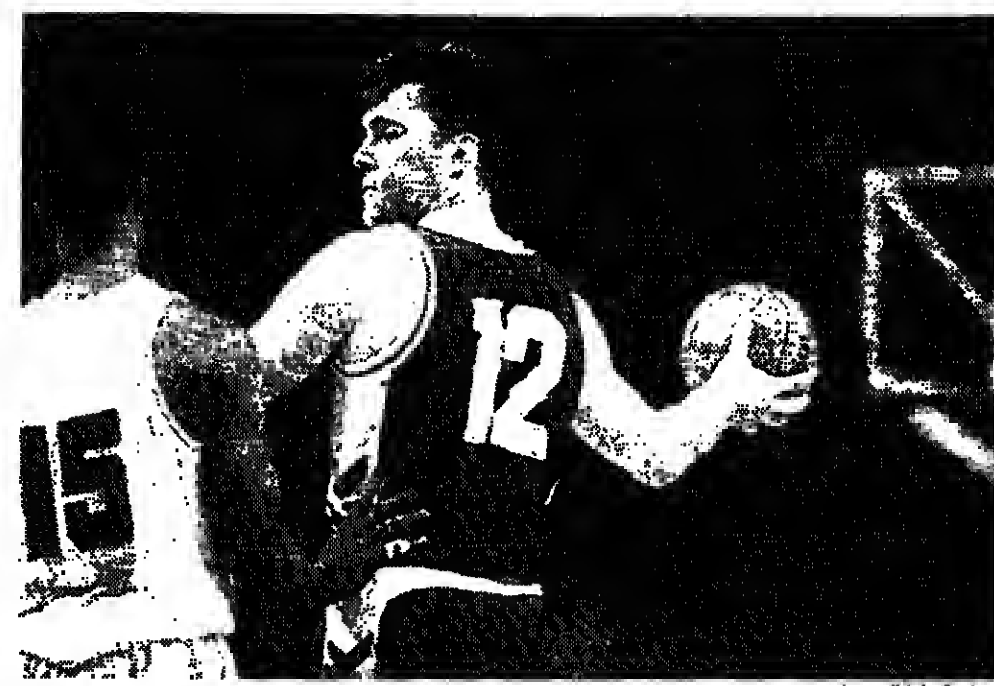
But Gomelsky, Blazer officials said, wanted as much as \$200,000 simply to open discussions, and Sabonis said this week, "When I was young, too much politics in my country."

Eventually, there was too much strain on his Achilles' tendon. He tore it while running upstairs for a ringing phone, and only then before the 1988 Olympics — were Soviet officials willing to let Sabonis go to Portland for treatment.

Sabonis spent three months in Portland, marveled at supermarkets, earned an American driver's license and left with no speeding tickets. At the ensuing Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, he dunked on a skinny neophyte named David Robinson but then shockingly signed to play in Spain.

Stress fractures and knee problems over the next half decade soiled his confidence to compete in the NBA until, this summer, the Trail Blazers went recruiting him one last time.

Whitsitt flew to Spain, found Sabonis and his wife, Ingrida, a



Arvydas Sabonis in command for Real Madrid. On Friday he starts his NBA career at 30.

NBA Will Open With Sub Refs

New York Times Service

The NBA expects to be without its regular referees when the season opens Friday after the union rejected the league's latest proposal to end the lockout Wednesday.

The union planned to submit a counterproposal Thursday.

Two-man crews from the Continental Basketball Association and the collegiate ranks will continue to officiate, in spite of many complaints from players during the preseason.

Mourning Missing

Alonzo Mourning failed to attend one of the Charlotte Hornets' practices Wednesday, intensifying speculation that the club will trade him rather than give him what he wants: a seven-year contract for about \$13 million a year.

Under terms of the new collective bargaining agreement, teams are no longer able to offer players under contract lucrative balloon payments like the one signed four years ago that will earn Patrick Ewing more than \$18 million this season from the Knicks. (AP)

NBA Western Conference Preview, team-by-team, in predicted order of finish. Clifton Brown looks ahead to the season that starts tonight.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

SAN ANTONIO SPURS
LAST SEASON 62-20. Won division, lost to Houston in West final.
NEW FACES Cedric Anderson, F-C, 6-10; Carl Herrera, F, 6-6; Brad Lohmeier, F-C, 6-11; Will Perdue, C, 7-0; Del Demps, G, 6-4; Cory Alexander, G, 6-1.
OUTLOOK Dennis Rodman's distractions will not be missed. His rebounding and defense will be. But the Spurs have brought in veterans Horro, Anderson, and Perdue to pick up slack. Robinson, last year's regular-season m.v.p., is determined to carry Spurs to finals. They'll make another serious run.

HOUSTON ROCKETS
LAST SEASON 47-35. Won second consecutive championship.
New faces: Mark Bryant, F-C, 6-8; Eldridge Frazier, G, 6-3.
OUTLOOK It hardly matters how Rockets play during regular season. Nobody will want them in playoffs. Injury-plagued pre-season should show Hakeem Olajuwon, who became the game's best player. Having Clyde Drexler for full season improves the team. Character, talent, and Rudy Tomjanovich's leadership combine solid chance to three-peat.

UTAH JAZZ
LAST SEASON 60-22. Lost to Houston in first round.
NEW FACES Howard Easley, G, 6-3; Greg Foster, F-C, 6-11; Chris Morris, F, 6-8; Greg Odenberg, C, 7-0.
OUTLOOK Karl Malone and John Stockton guarantee Utah another strong regular season. Jazz Hornacek leads a strong supporting cast, and no team exudes better chemistry. But Pat Patterson is still out with his Achilles injury. Will David Benoit, Byron Russell, Adam Keefe and Morris supply enough support to bring Utah its first title? Probably not.

DENVER NUGGETS
LAST SEASON 41-41. Lost to Spurs in first round.
NEW FACES Antonio McDyess, F, 6-9; Elmore Spencer, C, 7-0; Randy Woods, G, 6-6.
OUTLOOK A good team that got better with draft-day trade for McDyess, who has talent to be middle of the pack. Nobody blocks shots like Dikembe Mutombo. A key will be how well LaPhonso Ellis recovers from knee surgery.

DALLAS MAVERICKS
LAST SEASON 35-46. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Loren Meyer, C, 6-10; Chonkoo Parks, C, 6-10.
OUTLOOK A starting lineup with three potential All-Stars — Jim Jackson, Jamal Mashburn, and Jason Kidd. In the East, this is a playoff team. But in the Wild West, the Mavericks will fall short.

MINNESOTA TIMBERWOLVES
LAST SEASON 21-61. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Jerome Allen, G, 6-4; Mark Davis, G-F, 6-7; Marques Bragg, F, 6-8; Kevin Gammett, F, 6-11; Sam Mitchell, F, 6-7; Tony Parker, G, 6-3; Eric Riley, C, 7-0.
OUTLOOK Front office, led by Kevin McHale, has cleaned house. It's hoped that Porter and Mitchell will help Jaheem Fister and Christian Laettner become better leaders. Gammett, the 19-year-old prodigy, is expected to average 15 to 20 minutes.

NEW JERSEY NETS
LAST SEASON 31-51. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Greg Anthony, G, 6-5; Benoit Benjamin, G, 7-0; Blue Edwards, F, 6-7; Kenny Gattison, F, 6-8; Antonio Harvey, F, 6-10; Kevin Pritchard, G, 6-3; Byron Scott, G, 6-4; Larry Stewart, F, 6-8; Gerald Williams, G, 6-7; Chris King, F, 6-8; Brian Winters (coach).
OUTLOOK Excitement created by new team in vibrant city will make difficult season easier to take. A typical expansion year, which means 15 to 20 victories tops.

NEW YORK KNICKS
LAST SEASON 35-46. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Loren Meyer, C, 6-10; Chonkoo Parks, C, 6-10.
OUTLOOK A starting lineup with three potential All-Stars — Jim Jackson, Jamal Mashburn, and Jason Kidd. In the East, this is a playoff team. But in the Wild West, the Mavericks will fall short.

PHOENIX SUNS
LAST SEASON 59-23. Won division, lost to Houston in second round.
NEW FACES Mario Bennett, F, 6-9; Michael Finley, F-C, 6-7; Rex Had Williams, G-F, 6-11.
OUTLOOK After losing to eventual champion Los Angeles Lakers, this may be last chance for Charles Barkley and Kevin Johnson. Rolled also to get bigger, trading Dan Majors for Williams. Darryl Morris expected back from knee surgery in January. Suns will be in the hunt.

LOS ANGELES LAKERS
LAST SEASON 48-34. Lost to Spurs in second round.
NEW FACES Cona Roberts, F, 6-10; Fred Roberts, F, 6-10; Frankie King, G, 6-4; Derek Strong, F, 6-8.
OUTLOOK A solid team. Nick Van Exel has All-Star games in his future, while Cedric Ceballos and Eddie Jones provide exciting offense at small forward and shooting guard. Del Harris is an excellent coach and Jerry West keeps making great moves. Lakers may be in the finals soon, but it won't happen this year.

CENTRAL DIVISION

GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS
LAST SEASON 26-56. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Rick Adelman (coach); B. J. Armstrong, G, 6-2; Jon Barry, G, 6-4; Jerome Kersey, F, 6-7; Jon Smith, F-C, 6-9.
OUTLOOK After a year of injury and disension, a chance for redemption. Tim Hardaway and Latrell Sprewell have ended feud, and Armstrong will come off bench in three-guard rotation. Chris Mullin will try to stay healthy. No. 1 pick Smith will have load of center Jay Seabolt.

SACRAMENTO KINGS
LAST SEASON 39-43. Missed playoffs.
NEW FACES Tyrone Corbin, F, 6-6; Tyus Edney, G, 6-10; Byron Houston, F, 6-5; Sammis Merrick, G, 6-5; Corlies Wilkerson, F, 6-7.
OUTLOOK Improved team, but may not show in standings. Mitch Richmond's best shooting guard not named Jordan. Walt Williams and Brian Grant could emerge as stars. But Bobby Hurley-Edney point guard combo is unproven, and center spot lacks scoring.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS
LAST SEASON 44-38. Lost to Suns in first round.
NEW FACES Randolph Childress, G, 6-2; Bill Curley, F, 6-9; Arvydas Sabonis, C, 7-3; Reggie Slater, F, 6-7; Gary Trent, F, 6-8; Donnie Wingfield, F, 6-8.
OUTLOOK Team in transition headed down. Rod Stuckend and Cliff Robinson will carry offense, helped by Harvey Grant, Williams, and Aaron McKie. Sabonis, a 30-year-old from Lithuania, is a solid scorer who will help Chris Dudley at center. But not enough here to threaten in West.

LOS ANGELES CLIPPERS
LAST SEASON 17-65.
NEW FACES Brent Barry, G, 6-6; Rodney Rogers, F, 6-7; Keith Tower, G, 6-11; Brian Williams, G-F, 6-11.
OUTLOOK Much brighter than last season. Loy Vaughns, Leonard Murray and Malik Sealy should continue to raise their games. Williams will start at center, and Rogers brings long-range threat. Barry must help Terry Dehere in backcourt until the injured Pooh Richardson returns. Adversity in the making? No. But Bill Fitch and crew should be more competitive.

PREDICTIONS
Eastern Conference finals
ORLANDO OVER CHICAGO
Western Conference finals
SAN ANTONIO OVER HOUSTON
NBA champion
ORLANDO

The New York Times

Super Mario Leads 10-0 Romp

One Goal for Lemieux Plus 6 Assists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Mario Lemieux, who recorded consecutive hat tricks in his previous two games, was held to just one goal on Wednesday.

But "Super Mario" set up six other goals for a seven-point night as his Pittsburgh Penguins romped to a 10-0 win over the Tampa Bay Lightning.

The performance marked the fourth time in his career that

Lemieux has recorded six assists in one game. The NHL record is seven, which Wayne Gretzky did three times. Lemieux has 10 goals and 17 assists in just eight games this season.

"It was kind of scary. He could've had a few more," said Pittsburgh's head coach, Ed Johnston.

"It was clicking right off the bat," Lemieux said. "We scored a couple of quick ones and, actually, it was pretty scary out there."

Ron Francis, Tomas Sandstrom and Jaromir Jagr each scored twice. Francis also had three assists as the Penguins scored on five of seven power-play opportunities.

Ken Wregget turned aside all 27 shots he faced to record his fourth career shutout.

Capitals 5, Canadiens 2: In Washington, the Capitals won their fourth game in a row and snapped Montreal's six-game winning streak.

Peter Bonda, who led the league with 34 goals last sea-

son, scored his third of the season 3:49 into the final period, while Moog allowed just a short-handed goal by Jeremy Roenick at 16:41 of the second.

Mike Modano appeared to have won the game for Dallas in the final seconds of overtime when he scored over a falter Hackett. But referee Rob Schick ruled that Dave Gagner had interfered with the goaltender.

Avalanche 6, Flames 1: Claude Lemieux scored two goals. Peter Forsberg added three assists and Jocelyn Thibault stopped 29 shots as Colorado ripped visiting Calgary. The win was the sixth in a row for Colorado. The Flames went back to their losing ways one day after winning their first game of the season. Colorado scored five unanswered goals after Calgary's German Thow tied the game 2:33 into the second period.

Mighty Ducks 3, Blues 0: In Anaheim, Guy Hebert stopped 28 shots for his sixth career shutout and Todd Ewen, Todd Kryger and Paul Kariya scored as Anaheim blanked St. Louis.

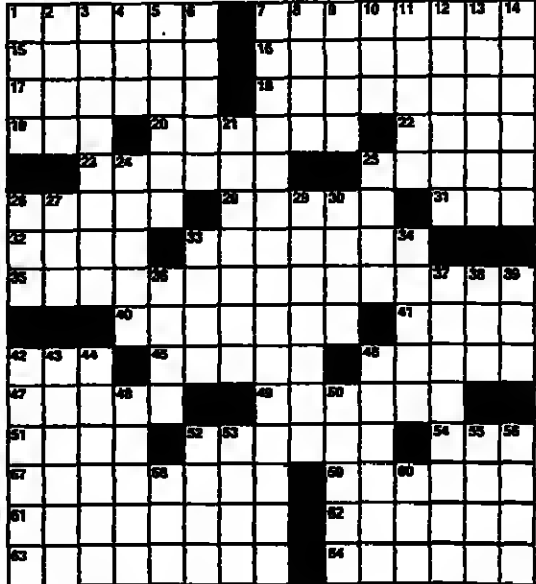
The Blues' sharpshooter Brett Hull sat out the last two periods of his 600th NHL game with a groin injury.

Catcocks 3, Oilers 3: Martin Gelfand scored 6:18 into the third period and Trevor Linden had a pair of assists to lift Vancouver to a 3-3 tie with visiting Edmonton. Vancouver dominated the overtime, out shooting Edmonton 7-0, but Bill Ranford stopped them all, ending the night with 33 saves. (Reuters, AP)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 10 10-time A.L. Gold Glove winner
- 19 Historian Russell
- 20 Delinquent
- 22 "How sweet"
- 23 Lighting device
- 24 DeMille films
- 25 San — Calif.
- 26 Hayworth and Rudner
- 31 Sergeant, e.g.
- 32 Poet who wrote a 9-9-9 verses
- 33 Kodak rival
- 34 1988 Jonathan Demme film
- 40 Descends
- 41 Environmentalist
- 42 — poetica
- 43 Slippy as —
- 44 Flowing and ebbing
- 47 Like many old pieces
- 48 Moderate red
- 51 Lay off
- 52 Touch
- 54 Half of an old comedy team
- 57 In rapid-fire succession
- 58 Street girl
- 61 "Anne" restrain
- 62 Aphrodite's beloved
- 63 Lively
- 64 At — (tully)
- 27 School open-house organizer
- 11 — tree (white wood source)
- 12 Eye inflammation
- 13 Where "La Traviata" premiered
- 14 Macedonian capital, once
- 21 Shorten
- 22 Book after Neh.
- 23 May honored
- 27 Healers' grp.
- 28 Played the flute
- 30 Cockpit readings: abbr.
- 33 "Count —"
- 34 Umbrella, in a manner of speaking
- 36 "Now — me down —"
- 37 Career in fashion
- 38 Mouths
- 42 Party hosts prefer them
- 43 Kind of grass
- 44 Oak offering
- 45 Harsh speech
- 46 House beautiful topic
- 50 August
- 52 TV bad boy
- 53 Western Indian
- 54 Condo
- 55 Entangle
- 56 Darnest
- 58 Calendar abbr.



Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 2

ALBA VODKAS IRA
RIAL ARRANT SOB
IMBLINDINGONEEVE
ANYONE PET TEST
URSA NTH
SOUTHSORTUNATE
CPOALSO GILES
ERINIE AITA SCANT
NAINA MESS MOE
THATTHEOTERONE
ESE SEYA
THIN CAP LUGIS
HARDONLEVISION
URON ABRAD EDA
GET TAITINIS REAP

SIDELINES

Yankees Hire Torre

NEW YORK — Joe Torre was hired Thursday to succeed Buck Showalter as manager of the New York Yankees. The Yankees gave Torre a two-year contract worth \$1.05 million, the same amount turned down by Showalter last week.

The Detroit Tigers, Oakland Athletics and Arizona Diamondbacks want to talk with Showalter about their vacant managing jobs. The Tigers and Athletics are the only major

Referee Suspended for Betting

AMSTERDAM — The Royal Dutch Soccer Association suspended a referee Thursday who allegedly bet on soccer matches at which he officiated.

Dick Jol is suspected of gambling on matches with bets at a neighborhood grocery store in The Hague, according to Dutch television.

Jol said the allegation was "ridiculous."

The NRC Handelsblad newspaper quoted a Dutch TV investigation scheduled to air Thursday, that says Jol bet on Volendam to beat Dordrecht in 1993. With the match tied at 1-1, Jol handed Volendam a penalty kick and sent two Dordrecht players off. Volendam to win the match, 4-1.

Jol, 39, also refereed the Ireland-England game in Dublin Feb. 15, which he abandoned after 28 minutes after English fans started rioting. (AP)

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OBSERVER

Bad Guys From D.C.

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Little Old Lady is inside her comfy home. Little does she realize what trouble has just ridden into town. No, it's not the Clintons, not the Daltons, not even the James brothers.

It's none of those over-the-hill horse-borne trouble-bringers that used to tickle Granddad — her late husband — in Saturday afternoon double features at the Capitol Theater, which later became a Pentecostal church before being flattened for a bowling alley, which was later knocked down for shops that sell T-shirts with witty sayings.

Funny now to think of Granddad paying his 10 cents admission, then sitting there with his nickel box of Jubes.

Well, of course, Granddad wasn't so old then, except in spirit. That's because color movies hadn't come along yet, much less television, even of the antique black-and-white kind.

Which, much as we hate to leave that Old West down at the doomed Capitol Theater, brings us back to the subject. Little Old Lady in comfy home is starting in this new television commercial. Full color. Expensive set.

We are talking a very polished TV commercial. Very up-to-date. You can tell at a glance that high-stakes advertising is going on. The action moves so fast that without several viewings it's hard to grasp the plot.

Your correspondent here saw Little Old Lady responding to a commotion at her front door.

She peeps out, which isn't easy. She's such a little Little Old Lady. What she sees out there is trouble. A mess of trouble. How do we know this? Guy leaning on the little old front door tells us flat out. "We're from Washington," he says.

Out here in TV Paradise we all know what that means, do we not, faithful viewers?

This bird and his horde are Bad Guys. Bad Guys from where all the Bad Guys come from, Bad Guys from Badville.

These are the authentic up-to-date articles. Genuine Bad Guys instantly recognizable as no-good rats because they don't even make an effort to deceive Little Old Lady about where they come from. With consummate gall, they shout it right out at her. "From Washington!"

This tells us instantly what our geriatric heroine is up against. Bad Guys from Badville are in town.

All seem to be in business suits. Neckties and \$75 haircuts. You can bet they're wearing tasseled loafers, too, the identifying mark of the Badville Bad Guy, as noted by Ross Perot.

Do they want to lynch our heroine? Only figuratively. They want to barge into her little old house and do something to her telephone so she can enjoy the benefits of that incredibly complicated new telecommunications law being promoted by Bad Guys down there in Badville.

They aren't bold enough yet to tramp over her and have their way with her telephone. Not yet anyhow. She shuts the door, says they're not going to blink her with their greedy new telecommunications law, and all falls quiet outside. You just know they'll be back tonight, though, when the moon is down.

Somewhat obviously hates this new telecommunications bill, and knows how to make other Americans hate it with him; just tell them where it was written.

What a monstrous place it is, that Washington.

New York Times Service

Bob Brozman, No Modernist, Knows About Loud

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bob Brozman considers the concept of fashion a "complete waste of time." He "hates" technology and modern architecture. Although he is only 41, MTV's fast edits are anathema to him and he identifies with "The Honeybees" generation when one camera shot one room in black and white for half an hour. He does not own a television.

Like the 1934 Packard coupe he drives, 78 RPM records were "built

I'm perceived as the Groucho Marx of the National guitar.

to last." His collection goes from 1926-1935 and includes neither LPs nor CDs. He grows his own fruit and vegetables behind a white picket fence in Ben Lomond, population 2,000, near Santa Cruz, California, where he lives with his wife and young daughter.

"My house is my country," he said. "Show your passport, change your moody. This is Brozmania."

Brozman is a singer and guitarist who incorporates a masters degree in ethnomusicology into his act and lifestyle.

His book "The History and Artistry of National Resonator Instruments" (Centerstream Publishing), deals with music "that came out of the confluence between old world craftsmanship and modern technology. I'm interested in how technology affects the transmission of musical culture."

He's no museum piece. When he plays the blues, he does not pretend to be an old black guy. Although he has in recent years spent his quality musical time with old people who flourished in the good old days, he's not trying to reproduce anything. He "combines styles of musicians from the 1920s and 1930s who may not necessarily have heard each other."

Recent instrumental evolution has been one of crescendo — from the harpsichord to the pianoforte, from acoustic to electric guitars, basses and keyboards; Adolphe Sax invented the saxophone to serve essentially as a loud clarinet. You need louder instruments to play for more people. Thus money effects art. Guitarists in the 1920s could not be heard over drums and horns until Django Reinhardt and his Macaferri with its internal wooden resonator, like a guitar within a guitar. And Charlie Christian plugged in. People were solving the same problem at the same time in different ways.

The National guitar was invented by a Slovak immigrant in Los Angeles named John Dopyera. It had an all metal body with a spun aluminum resonator inside. Dopyera also invented the Dobro, the Slovak word for good, with a wooden body and a metal hubble, a sort of mechanical speaker, on top.

These resonator instruments were loud. They were a new blend of art and industry, combining classic Art Deco design with new dynamic possibilities, a cheap price and durability. Bluesmen, cowboys, jazzmen and Hawaiians picked them up. Hawaiians put them on their lap and fretted them with a bottle-neck on one finger and it was called lap steel slide.

In 1984, Brozman learned that Dopyera was still alive, in his 90s, living in a nursing home in Grants Pass, Oregon, more or less forgotten and rather bitter. Brozman called and visited and learned enough to write a book and love the man, who had long ago given away or lost all of his instruments. Dopyera could still play and he was overjoyed to sample Brozman's large collection, which included old nickel-plated mandolins and ukuleles.

"The vintage guitar world," he says, "used to be a gentleman's domain. Now there are forgeries, and 'vintage' can mean anything pre-1990. Paul Simon's 'Graceland' and Mark Knopfler's 'Brothers in Arms' album made collecting them rather chic. My main competition is a couple of lawyers in New Jersey who have



"Show your passport, change your money. This is Brozmania."

created an instant collection by spending half a million dollars in the last few years. Another illustration of how, as each generation dies off, our culture gets more and more superficial."

For someone who continually finds convincing evidence of the decline of civilization ("after the radio, everybody sounded like Glenn Miller and Bing Crosby"), Brozman is surprisingly bright. He grew up in New York "in a family of old lefties." His uncle was Barney Josephson, whose club Café Society was integrated before its time. Other than driving a taxi

for a month, he is proud to say, he has never had a day job.

Purchasing a \$100 automobile, he drove it as far and long as it took him while learning how to reach the public in coffee shops and small clubs. He performs his unique mélange of Hawaiian, Caribbean, New Orleans, Manouche and African music and the blues wearing facial hair, spectacles and white tie and tails.

"I'm perceived as the Groucho Marx of the National," he said. "You may not guess it from my scholarly manner, but I'm a madman on stage."

have a lot of fire. I give a dramatic solo concert.

He presents what he calls a "sneakily educational" spiel, throwing out stuff like, "Thank God for the English for colonizing the world and accidentally creating most of our interesting music. Did you know that calypso is a direct convergence of Spanish harmony, African rhythm and Gilbert and Sullivan?"

Recently, when he performed at a folk festival in Trnava, Slovakia, the Dopyera family's home town, he heard a local trumpeter who played "just like Bix," and he recalled: "Sol Hoopii, the king of the National in the 1920s, came to L.A. and heard a record and you had this Hawaiian guy recording Bix Beiderbecke tunes on steel guitar."

Hawaiian music is one of Brozman's specialties. His album "Remembering The Songs Of Our Youth" with the Tau Moe family (Moe was over 80 at the time) won the Library of Congress Select List award. After they learned about the guitar from Mexicans who were imported to work the ranches, Hawaiians were basically playing "the blues of the Pacific."

"This is the sort of thing," he said, "that can happen when two cultures collide."

Brozman's albums are released by Sky Ranch, a smart, well-distributed small French company. They sell about 40,000 copies in Europe, mostly France, just about nothing in the United States. He says he's "more comfortable in Paris than in Kansas."

"In the States," he said, "the money's not as good, the food's not as good, the accent's not as good. Most of my work is in small European cities. I don't need a map to find the concert because it's usually at the biggest theater in town. And the mayor is usually waiting for me with a bottle of wine and a smile."

Bob Brozman is performing in Koudakere and Geel and other small Dutch and Belgian cities from Nov. 17 through 25. This will be his 14th trip from Brozmania to Europe this year.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/19	19/11	10	21/19	19/11	10
Amsterdam	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Antwerp	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Athens	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Batavia	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Belgrade	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Berlin	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Bombay	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Buenos Aires	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Calcutta	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Canton	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Cebu	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Colon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hankow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hong Kong	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Kobe	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
London	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Lyons	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Manila	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Medan	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Moscow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Odessa	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Peking	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Rangoon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
San Francisco	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Shanghai	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Singapore	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Sourabaya	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Tientsin	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Yokohama	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8

North America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Alaska	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Arizona	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
California	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Colorado	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Connecticut	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Delaware	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
District of Columbia	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Florida	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Georgia	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Idaho	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Illinois	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Indiana	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Iowa	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Kansas	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Kentucky	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Louisiana	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Maine	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Maryland	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Massachusetts	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Michigan	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Minnesota	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Mississippi	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Missouri	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Montana	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Nebraska	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Nevada	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
New Hampshire	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
New Jersey	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
New Mexico	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
New York	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
North Carolina	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
North Dakota	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Ohio	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Oklahoma	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Oregon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Pennsylvania	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Rhode Island	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
South Carolina	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
South Dakota	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Tennessee	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Texas	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Vermont	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Virginia	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Washington	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
West Virginia	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Wisconsin	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Wyoming	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8

Oceania

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Auckland	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Sydney	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8

Legend: e=rain, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, l=light rain, r=rain, s=snow, f=fog, W=wind, H=humidity, A=air, M=moon, S=sun, V=visibility, D=dew, T=temp, P=pres, W=wind, H=humidity, A=air, M=moon, S=sun, V=visibility, D=dew, T=temp, P=pres.

All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Beijing	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Bombay	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Canton	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Calcutta	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Colon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hankow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hong Kong	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Kobe	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
London	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Lyons	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Manila	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Medan	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Moscow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Odessa	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Peking	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Rangoon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
San Francisco	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Shanghai	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Singapore	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Sourabaya	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Tientsin	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Yokohama	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8

Latin America

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Buenos Aires	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Caracas	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Colon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hankow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Hong Kong	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Kobe	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
London	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Lyons	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Manila	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Medan	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Moscow	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Odessa	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Peking	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Rangoon	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
San Francisco	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Shanghai	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Singapore	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8
Sourabaya	18/16	14/8	8	18/16	14/8	8